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GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. (

Part B for January 1900.

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Mysore Imperial Service Corps.

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Dufferin. Our case, I am to add, is different from that of other Native States. They already have large armies and are in a position to train a portion for Imperial Service. We, on the other hand, have no army beyond what is required for local purposes, though we have excellent materials to raise an efficient army from, better almost than what exist in other parts of India. For the additional force which His Highness is anxious to raise and maintain, he is of course quite ready to accept any standard of efficiency and discipline which the British Government may deem fit to prescribe. In the Kharita of 17th December last, His Highness stated that if his proposal were viewed with favor, the necessary details could all be readily settled. The present time appears to be opportune in every way for some consideration of the question by His Excellency Lord Dufferin, and if you agree in that view, His Highness will feel highly obliged by your submitting it for consideration, with such support as your experience of Mysore and its military resources may justify your according to it.

If there are any points which you would like to discuss with me in person, I shall be most happy to come to Bangalore at once.

No. 4.—*D. O. from General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, Resident in Mysore, to Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, dated Bangalore, 23rd November* 1888.

I was glad to receive your letter of November 17 two days ago and to find that His Highness the Maharaja is anxious to contribute to the Military forces of the Empire. I do not know what troops are most wanted by the Government of India, but I think that it would be well to compare the cost of the Mysore Cavalry and Barr Infantry with that of a force consisting of three Regiments of Cavalry and 3 Battalions of Infantry. The Cavalry to be organized like the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry—each Regiment to have 1 Risaldar Major, 6 Risaldars, 6 Jamadars, 1 Woordie Major, 48 Daffadars, 4 Camel Sawars, 7 Trumpeters, 478 Troopers, 1 Apothecary, 1 Hospital Assistant, total 553; each Battalion to consist of 8 Subedars, 8 Jamadars, 40 Havildars, 40 Naiks, 16 Drummers, 800 Privates, 1 Apothecary, 1 Hospital Assistant, total 914, and to be able to state how soon such a force would be organized, so that a strong Regiment of Cavalry or a strong Regiment of Infantry would at all times be complete and ready to take the field.

The candidates for enlistment, whom I inspected some months ago, were tall and strong, of a sort that would make good soldiers.

I think if you could kindly give me this information we might afterwards discuss other details and the proportion of British Officers that would be required to instruct the troops.

No. 5.—*D. O. from Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, to General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, Resident in Mysore, dated Mysore, 29th November* 1888.

His Highness the Maharaja asks me to give you his best thanks for your D. O. letter of the 23rd instant, and to send you in reply the accompanying statements (A and B) which compare the cost of a Regiment of Cavalry and a Battalion of Infantry in Mysore, in the Hyderabad Contingent and in the Madras Presidency. These statements are compiled from such information as I have been able to collect, and I believe they are in the main correct. I have, however, not been able to ascertain the cost of the Apothecary and Hospital Assistant attached to a Regiment or Battalion, but I have put the same down approximately at Rs. 300 a month.

From the statement A of the Cavalry in the three places, it will be seen that the strength and monthly cost, exclusive of the Farrier and Medical establishments, are as follows:—

	Total No.	Monthly Cost.
Mysore	560	17,986
Hyderabad	551	18,483
Madras	476	5,900

As regards strength, Mysore and Hyderabad are nearly the same, though in the latter place the monthly cost is higher by about Rs. 2,500 owing to the higher rates of pay allowed there. In Madras, the number of Troopers in each Regiment is 87 less than in Mysore. The monthly cost of a Madras Regiment is only Rs. 5,900, but to this has to be added the cost of maintaining the horses.

Adopting the Hyderabad scale, the monthly cost of a Regiment amounts to Rs. 18,866, including the Farrier and Medical establishments. I do not know whether it is necessary to add to the above, the cost of—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Commandant	1,358	7	0
1 Second in Command	896	4	0
2 Squadron Officers at Rs. 473—0—4...	946	0	8
Total per month	...3,200	11	8

But if we make this addition, the monthly cost per Hyderabad Regiment amounts to Rs. 22,066—11—8, and I compare below the annual cost per Regiment according to the Mysore and Hyderabad scale:—

	Present. According to Mysore Scale.	*Proposed.* According to Hyderabad Scale.
Cost per month per Regiment as per Statement A ...	16,350	18,886
Cost per annum per Regiment	1,96,200	2,26,392
Add—Cost per Regiment per annum (on Hyderabad scale) on account of 1 Commandant, 1 Second in Command and 2 Squadron Officers at Rs. 3,200—11—8 per month	.....	38,10$8\frac{3}{4}$
Total Annual Cost per Regiment ...	1,96,200	2,64,500$\frac{3}{4}$
Add also—Probable annual charge on account of superannuation and invalid pensions at 8 per cent ...	15,696	21,184
Total Cost per annum per Regiment ...	2,11,896	2,85,984$\frac{3}{4}$

The two present Mysore Regiments thus cost Rs. 4,23,792 per annum. If the Durbar is allowed to increase the present force to 4 Regiments on the Hyderabad scale, the annual cost would be Rs. 11,43,939, being an increase of Rs. 7,20,147 per annum upon present expenditure.

With 4 such Regiments, Mysore can always easily furnish two full and complete Regiments for active Imperial Service, the remaining two Regiments being available for local purposes, as well as to supply vacancies in the active service Regiments caused by illness, absence, &c.

If Mysore retains the present force of two Regiments very much as it now is and raises a special force of three Regiments on the Hyderabad scale for Imperial purposes, the additional cost would amount to Rs. 2,85,984$\frac{3}{4}$ × 3 or Rs. 8,57,955. If 478 Troopers be considered too large a number for a Regiment

maintained for active service, we may adopt the scale of 396 Troopers according to the Madras scale and thus reduce the cost of the three additional Regiments to (8,57,955—88,560) or Rs. 7,69,395 per annum.

Referring to the infantry, I request your attention to enclosed Statement B, from which it will be seen that the present cost of the three Battalions now maintained is (Rs. 5,422 × 3) or Rs. 16,266 per month or Rs. 1,95,192 per annum.

Adopting the Hyderabad scale of pay and strength,* the cost of each Battalion would be Rs. 7,654¾ per month. To this there has, probably, to be added—

*I have adopted 732 as number of privates, as I believe Havildars and Naiks go to make up the strength exclusive of Officers.—Please see Madras Infantry.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Commandant...	1,265	5	0
1 Second in Command	759	3	0
2 Wing Officers at Rs. 415—6—0 each..	830	12	0
Total ...	2,855	4	0

and with this addition the cost amounts to Rs. 10,510 per month and Rs. 1,26,120 per annum. The addition of 8 per cent on account of Superannuation and Invalid Pensions would increase the annual cost per Battalion to Rs. 1,36,210. Seven such Battalions would cost Rs. 9,53,470 per annum, being an excess of about Rs. 7,58,278 over the present expenditure of Rs. 1,95,192 for the three Battalions now maintained. Out of seven proposed Battalions on the Hyderabad scale, two would be sufficient for local purposes and the remaining five would always be available for active Imperial service.

If a force, partly Cavalry and partly Infantry, is more desirable,

2 Regiments of Cavalry on Hyderabad scale, but with only 396 Troopers, would cost per annum	Rs 5,12,928
2 Battalions of Infantry on the Hyderabad scale would cost per annum	,, 2,72,420
Total Additional Cost ...	Rs. 7,85,348

Or again:

1 Regiment of Cavalry on Hyderabad scale of strength and pay would cost per annum	Rs. 2,85,984¾
3 Battalions of Infantry on Hyderabad scale would cost per annum	,, 4,08,630
Total Additional Cost ...	Rs. 6,94,614¾

In these calculations, however, I do not take into account the cost of improving the present force as to pay, &c. Such improvement is, however, a measure of obvious necessity especially as regards the Infantry.

I hope I have given above the information which you wish to have.

Thanking you for taking up the matter in hand—

P. S.

I find from His Excellency the Viceroy's announcement at Pattiala that "To help the Chiefs in setting on foot and maintaining the Troops selected for service, a few English Officers will be appointed as advisers and Inspectors." * * * * * * "While each force will remain a purely State force recruited in the Territories of its Chief and serving within them, the Troops composing it will gradually be made so efficient as to enable the Imperial Government to use them as part of its available resources to meet any external danger."

If, in pursuance of this policy, we exclude the cost of European Officers and only take into account the cost specified in the accompanying Statements A and B, we have the following results :—

		Per annum. Rs.
1st.—Cost per Cavalry Regiment on Hyderabad scale ...	Rs. 2,26,392	
Pensionary charges	„ 18,112	
		2, 4,,04
		Say 2¼ lakhs.
2nd.—Cost per Infantry Battalion on Hyderabad scale ...	Rs. 91,857	
Pensionary charges	„ 7,348	
		99,205
		Say 1 lakh.

So that—

(*a*) 3 such Cavalry Regiments would cost about ... ... 7½ lakhs.

(*b*) 7 such Infantry Battalions would cost about ... ... 7 lakhs.

(*c*) 2 such Cavalry Regiments and 2 such Infantry Battalions would cost about ... ... 7 lakhs

No. 6.—Letter from Captain L. S. Newmarch, Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, No. 149—2490, dated Camp Tittimatti, 23rd January 1890.

Under cover of this office letter No. 232—468 of the 21st January 1888, the then Resident forwarded to the Durbar a Kharita addressed by His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Maharaja, thanking him for his offer to raise and maintain a force for service on any occasion of Imperial need.

2. Later on the Government of India were given to understand that the Durbar proposed to gradually increase the present number of Infantry and Cavalry to a strength sufficient to admit of at least a Regiment of Cavalry and a Regiment of Infantry always being kept ready for active service beyond the limits of Mysore ; and it was calculated that the extra cost to the State thus involved would amount to about seven lakhs of Rupees. This proposal was consi dered by the Government of India and the conclusion arrived at was that in both the interest of the Durbar and of the Government of India it would be more convenient if the Mysore State were asked to maintain a force of 1,200 Cavalry for Imperial defence selected almost entirely from the existing Mysore Silahdar Horse.

3. From the return of armaments in the State of Mysore for the year 1889-90, forwarded with your office letter No. 6797—460, dated the 4th December 1889, it appears that the total strength of the Silahdar Horse, as it then stood, was 1,157.

4. Sir Oliver St. John is now directed to inform the Durbar that the Governor General in Council would be prepared to accept from the Mysore State, as their contribution towards Imperial defence, two Regiments of Cavalry, each 600 strong, properly equipped and rendered efficient for war service. This force should not be maintained in addition to the existing Silahdar Horse, but the officers and men for the war service regiments should, as far as possible, be selected from that body. When this transfer is accomplished, recruiting for the Silahdar Horse would cease, and in course of time the war service regiments would be the only Cavalry maintained by the State, with the exception of the few troopers in His Highness' Body Guard. In order however to diminish the strain upon the resources of the State, it would at first be convenient to form only one regiment and to defer the organization of the 2nd regiment until the first has been made efficient. The officers and men composing the war service regiments should, as far as practicable, be subjects of His Highness the Maharaja. It is considered advisable that these regiments should not be Silahdari, but that the horses should be supplied by the State.

5. The Durbar would receive from the Government of India a gift of B. L. Snider Arms for these regiments. Further His Highness the Maharaja asked for the loan of British officers to train the Mysore troops, and the Government of India are prepared to make available the services of a selected Cavalry officer for the instruction and training of this force. It will be necessary that the Durbar should contribute a sum not exceeding Rs. 500 per mensem as the staff pay of the officer so employed, who will receive his instructions from time to time from the Resident and the Chief Inspecting officer.

6. If the foregoing suggestions are acceptable to His Highness the Maharaja, the Government of India will be prepared to accept His Highness' loyal offer to assist in Imperial defence, with a reasonable assurance that the cost of keeping up the service troops will not strain the resources of the State, and that the force itself will prove useful in time of need.

7. The Resident requests that you will take an early opportunity of laying this letter before His Highness with whom Sir Oliver St. John will do himself the honor of discussing this important question at their next meeting.

No. 7.—Memorandum by Major A. H. Macintire, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, dated 28th January 1890.

The annexed statements show the strength, allocation and duties of the two Cavalry Regiments.

2. The 1st Regiment has detachments at Shimoga, Benkipur and Kunigal and the 2nd Regiment at Bowringpet (Gold Mines), Pavagada and Kunigal.

3. The total sanctioned strength (Effective) of a Regiment is, 14 Commissioned officers, 43 Non-Commissioned officers and 513 Rank and File (including Trumpeters and Farriers).

4. The 1st Regiment has on detachment duty 3 Commissioned officers, 6 Non-Commissioned officers and 83 Sawars. There are, it will be seen from the statement, at least 3 Non-Commissioned officers and 56 Sawars on Regimental escort or orderly duty every day.

Similarly, the 2nd Regiment has away on detachment duty 1 Commissioned and 3 Non-Commissioned officers and 51 Sawars; and on other duties at least 1 Commissioned, 4 Non-Commissioned officers and 77 Sawars; or a total of 141 officers and men employed each day. Then the men on leave and in hospital have also to be taken into consideration; this will be at least 40 per Regiment.

5. Thus if we calculate up the absentees, including sick and leave, the present total Effective strength at Head-quarters of the two Regiments, there are 10 Commissioned, 77 Non-Commissioned officers and 812 Sawars, of whom 1 Commissioned officer, 7 Non-Commissioned officers and 133 Sawars are required each day for orderly, escort and Head-quarter regimental guard work, and who must be relieved.

6. It will thus be seen that it will be well nigh impossible to form a Regiment of the sanctioned strength ready and fit for active service out of our present strength. If the detachments are withdrawn, the men's places must be taken by fresh Police, mounted or otherwise, who will cost as much and probably be less effective. I have not dwelt on the necessity of having a large number of men ready for escort duty of His Highness or any distinguished guests, as that is too obvious.

7. If we are to have a Regiment of the present strength fit for active service, then it must be an entirely new one, formed out of the present two Regiments, to which recruits should be drafted to take the places of the men in the new Regiment as we require at least the present strength for local duties. I would add that I do not think there would be much difficulty in getting the men for the work, who would all be Mysoreans.

poses, and any Regiments for Imperial Service must be raised *as an addition to them* and not in lieu of them.

5. Mysore cannot of course both maintain an additional force costing 7 lakhs and pay the enhanced subsidy, and this point will deserve consideration with reference to the Government of India's wish that Mysore should incur no additional expenditure. The burden upon Mysore will not be heavier, if *in lieu of the enhanced subsidy*, we are required to maintain a suitable force for Imperial Service. Such an arrangement would carry out the intention of the Treaty of 1807, would enable the Maharaja to fulfil his loyal wish to take part in the scheme of Imperial defence, would carry out the liberal policy of the Imperial Government and would be the means of placing Mysore upon a footing which would not compare unfavorably with that of other First Class Native States.

No. 9.—*Letter from Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, to Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, Resident in Mysore, No.* 26, *dated Bangalore, 6th March* 1890.

I am directed by His Highness the Maharaja to acknowledge the receipt of your office letter No. 149—2490, dated 23rd January 1890, and to request you to be so good as to convey to His Excellency the Viceroy, His Highness' warmest thanks for the offer, which His Excellency has been pleased to make, to accept from the Mysore State, as their contribution towards Imperial defence two Regiments of Cavalry, each 600 strong, properly equipped and rendered efficient for war service. His Highness has long and anxiously sought to be placed in a position which would enable him to take a direct part in any Military defence of the Empire, side by side with the British Troops and the armies of other Native States, and it is specially gratifying to his feelings that his wishes in the matter have received such favorable consideration from His Excellency.

2. His Highness has closely studied the proposal now made and is inclined to think that further investigation might be useful as regards one or two points. The Government of India may perhaps find it desirable upon further consideration to decide in favor of a continuance of the present *Silahdari* system. At any rate it is worthy of consideration that the abolition of this system will depriye the Mysore Horse of its distinctive character and historical associations; and it is also worthy of note that some of the most objectionable features of the *Silahdari* system do not exist in Mysore as the horses are all carefully selected by the Government and purchased out of a fund to which the Troopers subscribe. It is moreover very uncertain whether the State would be able to obtain the services of an equally respectable body of men under the proposed system, for, the social position of a Silahdar Trooper is admittedly higher than that of a merely enlisted man.

3. Again the present two Regiments of Mysore Cavalry are, and have to be, employed very largely for various local purposes including the ordinary requirements of internal order. One thousand horse has always been considered as the strength required exclusively for local purposes, and, upon the experience of past years, it was laid down at the time of the Rendition that this strength should be maintained "for keeping internal order and for the due maintenance of the dignity" of the Maharaja. In recent years we have as a tentative measure very considerably reduced the number stationed in various parts of the Province. From such reduction, no inconvenience is experienced, for we are able occasionally to strengthen our outposts on the frontier for local Police purposes. According to the latest return, the number employed in various parts of the Province is 147 including officers, but it would be unsafe to accept this figure as a standard. In addition to the above, 141 men are employed daily upon escort, guard and orderly duties. With such large local demands upon the present force in ordinary times, it may not be feasible to convert the whole of it into the proposed Regiments for war service outside Mysore, especially as in time of war it may be found undesirable to reduce the Silahdar Cavalry to be stationed in various parts of the Province to much below its present sanctioned strength of 1,000 Troopers.

4. Under such circumstances the questions how far the proposed war service Regiments can be efficiently organized and maintained without a material addition to the present strength of the local army, what modification of the *Silahdari* system might be sufficient to ensure the complete efficiency of the proposed Regiments, what limit of additional expenditure on account of them is suitable under all the circumstances of the State; these and such other questions of practical detail are, His Highness thinks, most conveniently settled after the Durbar have had an opportunity of discussing the scheme in all its bearings both with yourself and the officer shortly to be deputed by the Government of India for the purpose.

No. 10.—*D. O. from Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, to Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, Resident in Mysore, dated Camp Mysore, 26th March* 1890.

With reference to previous correspondence regarding an officer to train and look after the Mysore Cavalry, I beg to suggest that it may perhaps be as well to defer action, till we know for certain that we will be allowed materially to increase the present strength, for in the absence of such increase Major Macintire is not likely to require assistance in this direction.

No. 11.—*D. O. from Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, Resident in Mysore, to Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, dated, Camp Mysore, 26th March* 1890.

I do not quite understand your note. I thought that the views of the Government of India which I transmitted to you some weeks ago made it clear that an essential condition of the acceptance of His Highness' offer of troops was the appointment of an officer to inspect those selected for Imperial Service and supervise their training. His staff salary only, it was explained, would be charged to the Durbar, his ordinary pay being paid by the Government of India. He would have nothing to do with any troops other than the 1,200 Cavalry devoted to Imperial Service, and would thus not be affected in any way by the proposed increase in the number of troops raised for other purposes, nor would he be at all in the position of an Assistant to Major Macintire or in the service of the Mysore Government.

Until the last few months I was under the impression that the services of an Inspecting officer would be shared between Mysore and Travancore or some such arrangement. But it would appear that the Government of India after consideration of the subject or regard to all the States of India has decided that the 1,200 Cavalry to be furnished by Mysore require the entire services of an officer, and I do not see on what grounds we can argue the question with them except that of expense, which, as the amount is only 500 a month, would seem hardly advisable.

Moreover your official letter to me written a fortnight ago suggested (I quote from memory) that the questions of the abandonment of the *Silahdari* system, and of the limitation of the Cavalry to 1 200 should be postponed till the arrival of the Inspecting officer. This seems inconsistent with your present suggestion that no officer be appointed till the latter question is settled. Your letter was transmitted at once to the Foreign Secretary who may have taken action on it by this time. Do you wish any part of it cancelled? If so, please let me know what *officially*.

I hope His Highness understands that the fact of Major Macintire, who is only in the British Service as regards his Military promotion and pension, being at present Military Secretary to His Highness' Government, does not affect the question in any way. It is, as I have said, *essential* that all troops for Imperial Service should be trained under the supervision of officers deputed for the purpose by the Government of India and responsible only to it.

No. 12.—*Extract from D. O. letter dated 23rd April* 1890, *from Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, Resident in Mysore, to the Dewan of Mysore.*

Are you preparing any memorandum in detail giving full reasons for your wish to have more Cavalry than the 1,200 for Foreign Service and for retaining the Silahdar system? If not I think it would be well to draw one up. I doubt the Government of India giving way on these points unless they have something more to go upon than your letter to me.

No. 13.—*D. O. from Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, to Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, Resident in Mysore, dated Ootacamund, 10th May* 1890.

In continuation of previous correspondence regarding the Mysore army for Imperial defence, I beg to submit herewith copy of a Memorandum drawn up by Major Macintire explaining how difficult it would be for the Durbar, to convert the present Cavalry into war Regiments, without a material addition to the strength, and giving the details of the Silahdari system as in force in Mysore. I also submit a copy of Colonel Stewart's report on the Mysore Silahdar Force.

ENCLOSURE 1 IN NO. 13.

Memorandum, dated 26th April 1890, *by Major A. H. Macintire, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.*

The Government of India have directed that the two Regiments of Cavalry accepted by them should not be in addition to the existing Silahdar Horse, but the officers and men should, so far as possible, be selected from that body; also that at first only one Regiment should be thus organized.

2. Now this somewhat presupposes that there is no local use for our Cavalry. So far from that being the case, it has already been pointed out in your letter to the Resident that 147 officers and men of the Cavalry are on detachment duty in various parts of the Province. These detachments have lately been reduced to the lowest number compatible with any effective duty, and I frequently receive applications from District officers for an increase to the detachments at their Head-quarters or for some Sawars to do duty temporarily. If there was any war on the Frontier, these detachments would obviously have to be increased and not withdrawn In addition to these 147, at least 75 officers and men are required every day for ordinary escort, orderly and other work, quite apart from Regimental duties and guards, and these escort duties will always have to be provided for with sufficient reliefs.

3. Now if there were no local demands, as shown above, for our Cavalry, it would be very easy to form a first class Regiment in every respect, 600 strong, out of the two present Regiments; but under existing circumstances, this is simply not feasible without putting His Highness and the Government to such grave inconvenience, as does not appear warranted by the exigencies of the case. The file of the correspondence shows that 1,000 horse is the least that should be maintained for local purposes, and the force has now been re-organized into two Regiments. I put up herewith a pamphlet drawn up by Colonel Stewart on the past history and organization of the Mysore Silahdar Horse.

4. The objection of the Government of India to the new Regiments being maintained on the Silahdari system appears to be because the horses are supplied by the men. But *this is not the case.* Every horse is either purchased by the Commandant himself at Madras or Bombay, or selected carefully by him from the Kunigal Stud Depôt. The average cost roughly speaking of these remounts may be taken at—

Walers ...	...	...	...	...	530
Bombay horse	...	...	...	...	400
Stud do	...	...	...	...	450

None of these horses, at time of entering the ranks, are over 5 years old and less than 14—2, and are carefully examined by a Veterinary Surgeon. The

officers and men have simply to maintain them in good working condition, and pay for their own uniform, saddlery and accoutrements, which are all supplied from the Military Stores.

That the horses are serviceable and maintained in good working order is proved by the fact that I detailed 6 squadrons of 32 files each, formed out of the 1st and 2nd Regiments, to take part in some Cavalry manoeuvres recently held near Bangalore by General Bengough, and the number of horses treated in the sick lines, casualties of all sorts, did not compare unfavorably with those of other Regiments. The General was also pleased to inform me that in his opinion, as well as that of other officers who had seen the Mysore Horse working, they would be of great use on active service.

5. In the Tabular Statement A of file, it will be seen that a Regiment of Mysore Horse, 570 strong, now costs about 2,00,000 a year inclusive of everything, and a Regiment of Madras Cavalry, 489 strong, costs about Rs. 73,000 a year, exclusive of keep of *horses, accoutrements* and supply of *remounts*. You have already pointed out that the status of a Sawar in the Mysore Horse is considered higher in this Province than that of an enlisted trooper, in fact it is looked upon as an hereditary appointment, and every opportunity is taken of fostering this feeling. Consequently the men are of better character and as a rule of good family. I have no difficulty in keeping the Regiments up to full strength with recruits of the standard size—that is, none less than 5 feet 5 inches. If I wanted to raise another Regiment, I would be able to do it easily in a reasonable time, if on the Silahdar system; but it would be a different matter, if the men were to be only enlisted Sawars. I would therefore deprecate any change in the system.

ENCLOSURE 2 IN NO. 13.

Report, dated Bangalore, 19th June 1873, on the Mysore Silahdar Horse, by Major R. C. Stewart.

PAST HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION.

The Silahdar Horse of Mysore were raised from the ruins of the army of Tippu Sultan after the capture of Seringapatam in 1799.

Chieftain.—That chieftain had not, during the latter years of his reign, maintained his cavalry in the same state of efficiency which had rendered it conspicuous, under the rule of Hydar Ali. He had a partiality for Infantry, and his Cavalry had in 1798 diminished to 7,000 stable horse and 12,000 hired horse. Of these, however, but 5,000 were trained horsemen, of which 200 were Moguls. The remainder with the exception of about 300 of the hired horse, consisted of mercenaries of a low description, who existed for the most part by plunder.

On the fall of Seringapatam, there were 12,500 cavalry belonging to the army of Mysore. Of this number, 3,200 stable horse were captured by the British, 1,138 went off with their several Commanders as follows :—

Kamar-o-din	..	..	..	80
Babar Jang	..	..	..	223
Mir Mohinodin	..	..	..	350
The Officers of the 7 Departments of Tippu's Government.				486

The remainder, 8,162 single horsemen, had dispersed throughout the country, or had fled to the northward beyond the Tungabhadra River.

One of Purnaiya's first acts on assuming the office of Dewan was to represent to the Commissioners then governing the affairs of Mysore, the desirability of maintaining some portion of the cavalry of Mysore for the protection of those Districts which by the Partition Treaty had been placed under the authority of Krishnaraj Wadeyar.

At the same time, the Commissioners urged upon Government the entertainment of 2,000 Silahdars to serve with the British Troops then proceeding against the rebel Dondya Pant.

This number was subsequently augmented, but, at the close of 1802, the total number was 1,500 only; nearly all of whom were on field service under Major General Wellesley in the Mahratta country, the members having materially diminished during the war.

Throughout the war of 1803—4, the Silahdars were from time to time considerably increased, there being only 450 serving within the Mysore Province.

In July 1804, measures for the reduction of this force were under consideration, the proposed future establishment of cavalry being placed at 2,000, but affairs with Dowlet Row Scindhia in the early part of 1805, having rendered a renewal of hostilities probable, the whole of the Silahdar horse amounting to 4,000 men were ordered to take the field, and shortly after assembled at Harihar under Bakshi Rama Rao, nephew of Bhishto Pant, the officer who had gained such distinction under General Wellesley in 1803.

In 1805, the negotiations between the British Government and the Resident were commenced, which terminated in the ratification of the additional articles for modifying and defining the 3rd article of the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799, which relieved the Raja from the pecuniary stipulation contained therein, and provided for the permanent maintenance of 4,000 horse, of which 500 were to be Barghir and Regular cavalry.

Organization.—There was at that time no regimental formation, but Risaldars commanded detachments varying in strength from 150 to 80, and their pay was regulated accordingly, varying from Rs. 500 to 50, the whole being commanded by officers who held the title of Bakshis, of whom at this time there were two.

After the ratification of the additional articles of the Treaty from which date the Silahdars became permanently established in the Mysore State, there was made the first attempt at regimental organization, by dividing the whole force into seven portions or "Tukris," and placing in command of each an officer who was styled a "Tukridar."

These 7 detachments were posted permanently at the following places:—

Sindghatta.	Channarayapatna.
Katte.	Channapatna.
Huliyurdurga.	Kunigal.
Nagamangala.	

Out of this arrangement, grew the subsequent regimental system which exists at the present time. While the detachments, or any portion of them were on Field service, the families of the men remained located at their allotted stations.

While not employed on service, there appears to have been little or no restraint on the Silahdar, further than his presence was commanded once every two months.

At these periods the Bakshis visited the stations, held musters of the men, and disbursed pay to those who were present; absentees received no pay till they reported their return, and prolonged absence over another muster involved dismissal from the service and the confiscation of pay.

On the contemplated reduction of the Silahdars at the close of the war in 1804, the advisability of inducing the discharged men to remain within the Province, and of retaining a permanent influence over the supernumerary horsemen, attracted the notice of the British Resident and the Dewan.

The Mahratta country was still in an unsettled state, and it was contemplated that the discharged horsemen, who were recruited from the predatory Pindari and Mahratta tribes, or were the relics of the cavalry of Tippu Sultan, would depart, and take service under the Mahratta chieftains. To retain these men,

opportunities were given to them and to the Silahdars to obtain land within the Province, which appears to have been liberally taken advantage of.

The localization of the detachments obtained for the Silahdars a permanent habitation, and having no duty to perform except the bi-monthly muster, they were at liberty to occupy themselves in the cultivation of the land they had acquired. The inestimable advantages derived from these measures, are established by the fact that at this time there is scarcely a Silahdar who, either individually, or through his relations, has not a permanent interest in some bit of land in the country.

From this time or from about the year 1806, the Mysore horse, with rare exceptions, were not called upon to perform duties beyond the frontier, till the breaking out of the war with Holkar in 1814: this freedom from warfare, coupled with the system of localised detachments, had the effect of permanently establishing the men and their families in the country.

"The Tukris" were commanded by officers who had themselves served in the Mahratta war, and in many instances had held high rank under Tippu Sultan.

The names of these officers and the places they were quartered at, were as follows:—

Sindghatta.	Venkat Rao.
Katte.	Rama Rao, Barghir.
Huliyurdurga.	Lalla Krishnadas.
Nagamangala.	Lingopant.
Channarayapatna.	Srinivas Rao.
Channapatna.	Abdul Rahiman.
Kunigal.	Rama Rao, Cadapah.

With two exceptions, the descendants of these officers are now serving in the Silahdars.

Throughout the wars of the first part of the century, European officers had been associated with the Silahdars when serving with British Troops, and during that period of comparative peace which succeeded the war with the Mahrattas, it had been under contemplation to add to their efficiency by a permanent arrangement of this sort. Though it was not finally approved of, it appears to have had the effect of establishing the regimental system and organization above alluded to, the commanding officer receiving the title of Regimentdar.

Thus in 1816, there were no less than 13 Regimentdars commanding parties on field service in the Deckan and Hindustan under General Doveton and Hyslop, numbering in all 4,000 men.

Closepet Horse.—Besides the Silahdars of whom I have spoken, there were the Barghir horse stipulated for in the Treaty of 1806, and which were quartered at Closepet. This body of horse was organized on the pattern of the Company's Cavalry and, in the early part of the century, is spoken of as being a remarkably fine body of men, and excellently mounted.

They were not often called upon for service beyond the frontier, their duties being mostly that of a body-guard to the Raja, and for the protection of the country. They were however sent to the northern frontier during the Pindari raids of 1814—15, and on two separate occasions, through the liberality of the Raja, 500 of their horses were transferred to the Company's Cavalry and Dragoons at a time when horses were urgently required in the Company's Army.

This body of horse was mostly officered by relations of the Raja, and about 1818 abuses appear to have crept in, which materially detracted from its former efficiency. It was finally disbanded by order of Government in 1831.

It is not necessary to follow in detail the History of the Silahdars from the conclusion of peace with Holkar to the assumption of the Government of this Province by the British in 1832. No material change took place in their organization, and they were not employed on any service of importance except the Kittur insurrection.

State of efficiency.—Their efficiency appears to have gradually declined after their return from field service. They were underpaid, badly horsed and armed; and the corrupt practices of the Bakshis, who appear to have systematically appropriated from each Silahdar a certain percentage of his pay to their own purposes, brought the Force to so deplorable a state of inefficiency, as to attract the notice of the authorities.

The Treaty of 1807 would undoubtedly lead to the belief that it was intended to pay the Silahdars by the calendar month; under the native rule however a month was made to be 36 days, for which the Silahdar received a fixed salary of Rs. 20.

Out of the yearly pay of the Silahdar, a twelfth part was deducted, or two gold fanams per mensem, which was called "Thareer," and was divided into five equal parts, two of which were the acknowledged perquisite of the Bakshi, two of the Munibe, the fifth portion being credited to the Sarkar.

Besides this, there was another deduction called "Cussri," which was the difference between the real and the imaginary rate of exchange, by which the Silahdar lost about 5 gold fanams in accordance with the coin in which he was paid.

In November 1830, the services of Colonel Conway, the Adjutant General of the army, a Cavalry officer, were placed at the disposal of the Mysore Commissioners to report on the Silahdar horse.

This officer, after a minute inspection, made certain recommendations, the principal of which were the abolition of all deductions from the pay of the Silahdar and their regular payment monthly.

In 1834 the attention of Lord W. Bentinck was attracted to the Silahdars, and in view of rendering their efficiency more certain, in 1836, a European officer was appointed as Military Assistant.

Services in the Field—The services rendered by the Silahdars in the early wars under General Wellesley, are repeatedly testified to by that distinguished authority. They are extolled for their bravery, their willingness and orderly behaviour, and for refraining from plunder, which latter General Wellesley attributed to the excellent management of Bakshi Bhishto Pant and to the regularity with which they received their pay from the Mysore State.

In 1809, during the disaffection of the Company's Troops at Chitaldroog and Seringapatam, the Silahdars were employed in preventing the detachment from the former place, gaining a junction with the Troops who had taken possession of the fort of Seringapatam. In the action that occurred, the Silahdars lost 125 men and 150 horses.

During 1810—12, the Silahdars were employed in quelling small disturbances on the frontier.

In 1814, two thousand Silahdars joined the army in the field under General Doveton, and in all four thousand Silahdars were employed in Hindustan, till the termination of the war with Holkar in 1817. During this war, their services and those of Bakshi Ram Rao are frequently spoken of. The Silahdars appear, however, to have gained a character for plundering and were fortunate enough to gain possession of the sword and belt of Holkar on the field of Mahidpur.

In 1824, two thousand men were employed in the insurrection at Kittur, when the Collector Mr. Thackeray and the British officers with him were murdered by the rebels.

The Silahdars were not employed on service again, with the exception of the disturbances in Nagar 1831—32, till the Mutiny in 1857, when three Regiments were employed in the Ceded Districts and Hyderabad country, three European officers being attached to them, *viz.*, Captain Newbery and Lieutenants Gough and Stewart. Those engaged were decorated with the Mutiny medal, and received their share of prize money for Shorapur, in which action, Captain Newbery was killed. The officer commanding the Ceded Districts bore testimony to the excellent conduct of the Silahdars throughout this service.

Pay.—The numbers of Silahdars have gradually declined since 1832. The pay of the men, which was originally Rs. 20, was raised in 1864 to Rs. 22. In 1867, one of the 7 Regiments was, by order of the Government, broken up after consultation with His Highness the late Maharaja who signified his approval, and the pay of the Silahdar raised to Rs. 26.

Proficiency in Horsemanship, &c.—No proficiency in either the use of arms or in horsemanship has been required. It has been deemed sufficient if the recruit could sit his horse at a gallop, to render him eligible for any duty he might be called upon to perform.

Hereditary System.—The ancient system of permitting the post of the father to descend to the son, has been carried to such an extent in the Silahdars, that it is now almost looked upon as an hereditary right. There are consequently no candidates for employment, except the sons and relations of old Silahdars, and these are for the most part too apathetic to have any desire to render themselves fit for the position.

Barghir System.—The Barghir system has been extended considerably to benefit the families of deceased Silahdars, registering horses of deceased men in the names of minors and mere infants, barghirs being entertained till the children grew up and became fit for service. This was in some measure necessary, in consequence of the absence of pensions to the Silahdars, but has added materially towards perpetuating a state of inefficiency.

Drill.—The Silahdar Horse have not held a high character amongst European officers for proficiency in horsemanship or field movements. I do not think this is in any way due to a want of aptitude for this special service on the part of the class from which the Regiments are recruited. On the contrary, the material of which the Mysore Horse is formed is eminently calculated to make excellent Irregular Cavalry, but from a remote period, the principles which have guided the British Government in its relation with the Troops belonging to the Raja of Mysore, have been such as to perpetuate a state of stagnation, which contrasts unfavourably with the steady advance of knowledge of Military matters and efficiency in the Field of British Troops. To illustrate those principles which have endured till within the last few months, I append an extract of a letter to the Supreme Government from General Sir John Malcolm, dated 22nd June 1818, on this subject, which was entirely approved by the Governor-General, with the exception of the permanent retention of even one European officer, which was not considered advisable and was not adopted till the appointment of Military Assistant was established in 1835:—

"I had, in my communication previous to the late campaign, signified my "opinion most fully on all points that were connected with the measures best calcu- "lated to promote the utility of this body of men; their services within the last "twelve months furnish the best comment upon the system that has been pursued, "and to secure the continuance of that efficiency which has been obtained would "appear to be the sole object of future regulation.

"Captain J. Grant still continues in charge of this corps, and as I am satisfied "that to the just understanding of the duties assigned to him, his forbearance from "any interference in matters of internal detail, his support of the native commanders "and to that esteem and respect, his character as a man and soldier is so calculated "to inspire, so much of what has been effected is to be referred, I should regret "much his being removed from the situation he now holds. I formerly stated my "opinion that the introduction of English officers into this body of men in the same "manner that has been done in the Hyderabad and Poonah Horse, would change "the character of the corps, reduce the Military aristocracy of the Mysore State, "and with it, the consequence and dignity of the Raja, events which in a political "point of view, are most seriously to be deprecated, but it is obvious that, while "the present system is observed, there is still a necessity for an English officer to "be attached to the whole or any large bodies of these troops that are employed, "and as much of their efficiency will depend upon his character and qualification, "upon the knowledge which the Silahdars have of him and the confidence they "place in his courage and judgment, I would recommend that such appointment

"should be made permanent, but unless when the exigency of the service requires "it, I do not see the necessity of any staff or assistant to this officer; when such "aid is wanted, it can be given as in the case of Lieutenant James during the late "campaign, and though I am quite satisfied of the expediency of an officer of high "rank being placed in general charge of this body, I think there are reasons "beyond those which attention to economy suggests, that would render the per- "manent appointment of more officers than one to the Mysore Horse, injurious in "a degree greater than it would possibly be beneficial. The full knowledge which "the permanent officer would possess both of the character of the Native Leaders, "and of the principles by which this peculiar duty was to be regulated would en- "able him to inform and instruct those whom he might, on exigency of service, "require to aid him, and on the whole we might, I think, expect by this plan, to "secure the benefits we have lately derived from the aid of European officers "directing their efforts to this valuable corps of Irregulars, without any hazard of "disturbing the present constitution which, in a political point of view, I deem of "such consequence, that I would not recommend any measure that would injure it, "were I even certain that its adoption would improve their Military efficiency.

"The whole, or a part of the Mysore Horse, have been almost constantly em- "ployed with our Troops since the fall of Seringapatam, and considering the com- "parative small expense at which we have a right to the services of this body of "Irregulars, it may be anticipated that a considerable proportion of them must "always be upon service and with them the officer that is permanently attached to "the Silahdars will be employed; should it happen (which is very improbable) that "they are all within the frontier, he will, of course, under the orders of the Resi- "dent, have no duties to perform, except the occasional inspection of the corps and "the cultivation of the acquaintance and friendship of its commanders. It cannot, "I conceive, be desirable to give any further discipline to this body, but a familiar "knowledge of the temper and habits of all those of whom it is composed is quite "essential to the successful performance of his duties.

"The superintendence or general charge of the Mysore Horse is a very import- "ant duty, and the officer to whom it is allotted should have a salary adequate to "its responsibility, but considering the reputation which the Government of "Mysore has obtained by the services of the Silahdars and the increased claims "which it has (through their efforts) established upon the friendship of the "British Government, it would not, in my opinion, be unreasonable to require "from the Raja the payment of the salary of an officer whose employment with "his Troops, experience had proved, so essential to their respectability and effici- "ency but at the same time this proposal was made, it should, I think, be "distinctly explained to the Raja that it was never meant at any future period "to propose the appointment of any more officers to the Silahdars, and if the "aid of others became necessary from the exigencies of service, they would be "paid, during the period they were employed, by the British Government."

So consistently were these principles carried out during the years that succeeded the above date that Sir Thomas Munro in 1826, forbade the use of English words of command which had been introduced by some Native officers who had been detached for purposes of instruction from the Closepet Horse, and required a return to the original drill, which from the time of Tippu Sultan had been carried on in the Persian language.

In 1872, the Chief Commissioner remarked on the bad horsemanship and inefficiency of the Silahdars and called for such reforms as should on any future occasion render it possible for the Mysore Horse to take their place in line with British Troops. Drill Instructors from the Light Cavalry of Madras were applied for, and in January 1873, one Commissioned and six Non-Commissioned officers and men joined. Elementary drill on foot and subsequently on horseback has since been practised steadily, and the Silahdars are now well grounded in the principles of Squadron drill. The men have learnt with much readiness, but from some of the Commissioned officers of advanced age, I do not think much can be expected, nor can I hope that very many of them, will for a long time to come, gain an intimate knowledge of a foreign system in a foreign language, requiring a high standard of intelligence on the part of the Commanders and Troop and

Squadron Leaders. I, at all events, have the satisfaction of reporting that both officers and men have done their best to acquire a knowledge of the system, and have cheerfully gone through the drudgery of elementary drill with patience, perseverance and a desire to learn.

Clothing.—The ancient dress of the Mysore Horse under Tippu Sultan was a blue and white striped coat of country stuff. In 1804 scarlet jackets were issued to them gratis and since that date they have worn the same dress, the cloth being procured from England and made up in Stores.

In 1866, long boots were issued to the Silahdars in lieu of the blue trousers they had hitherto worn. This year a better description of boot has been given to the men. The boots are made at Hunsur, where there was formerly a Government Tannery.

Arms and Accoutrements.—Uniformity was not originally insisted on in the matter of arms. The Silahdars were armed with swords, and either spears or matchlocks. In 1814, pistols were issued to the Regiments that proceeded on service. No change took place in the matter of arms till 1869, when spears were issued to all the Regiments.

The accoutrements were formerly supplied by the Silahdars themselves, and were not of a uniform pattern. They are now made at Hunsur, and are supplied to the Silahdars at a cost as per Statement No. XIII.

Horses.—The horses of the Silahdars are procured from the Khandahar and Persian dealers, or from the Mahratta country or are the produce by the Government Stallions of their own mares. This year Risaldar Ram Rao Rananavare and 3 Silahdars were sent to the Malligam fair in the Nizam's country, and purchased 25 Mawn mares, of these a few were superior, but as a lot they were not better than the Mysore bred stock.

Two hundred and fourteen horses were cast and 144 horses were entertained.

Horse Breeding.—The attention of the Madras Government was first drawn to the question of breeding horses in Mysore in 1814. Nothing was done however till 1820, when 40 stallions were distributed by the British Government amongst the Silahdars. This system was continued till the breaking up of the Breeding Establishment at Ossoor in 1861, the Remount agent purchasing yearly all the best colts, the fillies being retained in the Silahdar Regiments. In the above year, the stallions were transferred to the Mysore Government, the establishment being fixed at 41 or 6 to each Regiment, and 5 with the Military Assistant, and the Breeding Depôt at Kunigal was retained by the Mysore Government for rearing the young stock.

On the discontinuance of the purchase of Mysore bred horses by the Madras Government in 1861, breeding amongst the Silahdars declined. There was no market for the young stock, and the small price they could command amongst the Silahdar Regiments did not remunerate the Silahdar for the expense and risk of rearing them.

Kunigal Farm.—Formerly the mares were covered with the Regiment and when eight months with foal were sent to the Kunigal Farm, where they remained till the foal was six months old, when the Silahdar rejoined his Regiment, the foal being his own property. This system did not produce satisfactory results: the native officers neglected the stallions: the Silahdars neglected the colts. At Kunigal, the men themselves occupied the stables, while the mares and foals were picketted in the verandah and in the open air. The bungalow and stables had in 1869 fallen into a dilapidated state.

In this year, measures were taken to improve the place, the buildings were repaired and the bungalow rebuilt. In 1870, by order of the Chief Commissioner, recommendations for the resuscitation of breeding in Mysore were called for. The principal of these was the withdrawl of all the stallions from the Regiments and the concentration of the establishment at Kunigal. This was effected

during the past year, and there are now 25 stallions present. The best mares were sent to Kunigal from the several Regiments, and then covered.

The operations at the Farm during the past year consisted of planting 24 acres of land that had been taken in 1870 with hariyali grass. English ploughs of a pattern procured from the Superintendent of the Government Farm, Madras, were made in the Stores and were used on the land before planting the grass. The result has been satisfactory. Eight acres of paddock land which had been under grass for years, was well ploughed with English ploughs and sown with kulti. The yield was 4,872 seers or 9,744 lbs. which is at the rate of 1,218 lbs. per acre, or double that which is said to be the yield of raiyats' lands, *viz.*, 600 lbs. per acre. All the buildings have been repaired. A shed, formerly intended as a shelter for foals, has been enlarged and converted into a stable for bullocks and cart-house. An old grain shed has been repaired and converted into a stable for the young stock. Gates have been put to all the paddocks and entrances from without. Six pairs of bullocks and six carts have been purchased for Farm purposes. These have been employed since the harvest in carting gravel to the lines to repair the roads and in bringing in gram from the villages round. The yield of hay from the paddocks was about the average. Mr. Knight has been in charge of the paddocks throughout the year, and Sarzafardar Mir. Husen Ali has been in charge of the mares and foals. I have every reason to be satisfied with the way things have been conducted on the Farm, and Mr. Knight in particular, throughout the planting and sowing season, worked assiduously and well.

Stables and Huts.—Stables and huts were built in Bangalore and Mysore in the years 1865-66 and 1868-69. Stables were built at Shimoga in the year 1869-70. During the present year huts for the Regiment at Shimoga have been sanctioned, and are now under construction. The amount expended on them this year was Rs. 6,830.

The amount expended on repair of huts and stables during the present year has been—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bangalore	146	10	9
Mysore	1,171	0	0
Shimoga	878	0	0
Bandipura	190	0	0
Kunigal	410	10	5

Chanda Fund.—This fund was established in 1869, every Silahdar paying Re. 1-8-0 per mensem to the fund, and receiving Rs. 200 on the death or rejection of his horse, towards the purchase of another.

This fund has worked admirably, it has, however, been considered desirable, for the benefit of the Silahdars, to place the fund on the system now universal in the Bengal Cavalry, and to provide for the full purchase of the horse without further call from the Silahdar. Rules have now been submitted and sanctioned, providing for the payment of Rs. 2 per mensem by the Silahdars, and for the entertainment of fresh horses by the fund, the Silahdar merely contributing 1 month's pay, without reference to the value of the horse. This will be a benefit to the service, but it has the disadvantage of necessitating complicated accounts, and will entail more work on the office establishment than it can well bear.

The particulars of the Chanda Fund will be found in Statement No IX.

MYSORE INFANTRY OR BARR.

Past History and Organization.—On the fall of Seringapatam, a portion of the Infantry of Tippu Sultan was enrolled in the service of the Mysore State under the management of Dewan Purnaiya.

Tippu Sultan's establishment of Infantry was—

			No.
Assadoula or Chelyas (Brahmins and Hindus converted by Tippu Sultan to Muhammadanism) from the Karnatic	..	... ..	2,500
Do do from Chitaldroog		.. ...	500
Muhammadi or do from Coorg		.. ...	1,500
Ahmadi or Christians from Bednore		.. ...	1,500
Dismounted Troopers	..	.. ...	8,000
Sepoys	.. ..	.. ...	55,000
		Total ..	69,000

In 1798, the year before his death, he classed his army as follows:—

Zumra.—Consisted of Sheks and Syeds who were natives of his own country.

Yeir Zumra.—Consisted of Musalmans of all sects and of all such as were of the Muhammadan Faith, who were not natives of his own country.

Yeir Zir Zumra.—Consisted of Brahmins, Mahrattas and Rajputs. This term having displeased the Sardars, it was afterwards changed into Fange.

His principal officers were Musalmans, but he had a Regiment (if not more) of Christians, which was commanded by a Resaldar named Manuel, who, on the fall of Seringapatam, took service under the Dewan Purnaiya and subsequently commanded the 1st Battalion of Barr which at that time was composed exclusively of Christians.

In December 1799, two thousand two hundred and seventy of Tippu's sepoys were enrolled in the Barr, which number was increased during the War of 1803-4 to 8,000 including a Battalion of Golandaz.

These men were organized into Regiments on the European principle. Native Commandants being appointed to them in 1804. They were clothed like the Company's Troops, and arms were supplied to them from the Company's Stores. They were taught the English drill and English words of command; under Tippu's Government the Persian language was introduced, but previous to his reign, there had been a mixture of the French and English languages in the words of command of the Mysore army.

In 1817, British officers were appointed temporarily to the Regiments of Barr, and it was in contemplation to post permanently 1 field officer to every two Regiments with an Adjutant to each Battalion. This was afterwards cancelled, and the Barr continued under the command of a Bakshi. At this time the Barr consisted of 8 Battalions of 500 men each.

On the assumption of the Government by the British, the establishment was reduced to 4 Regiments of 500 rank and file each.

Duties.—The duties of the Barr have of late years been confined to guarding the Taluk and District Treasuries, Jails, &c. The guard duties are carried on differently in the Barr to what they are in the British service. To furnish one sentry, 1 Havildar, 1 Naique and 6 Sepoys are told off, and the guards are relieved once a week or according to the number of men present for duty. Two-thirds of the Barr are on duty daily.

Drill.—The perpetual duty on which the Barr are employed, precludes the teaching of much drill. Two Instructors from the British Native army have now been attached to the Regiment in Bangalore for the purpose of instructing the recruits. With a view to extending the latest drill to the other Regiments, intelligent men are withdrawn as instructors, who will hereafter be distributed for drill purposes.

Captain R. G. Jones of the 1st Madras Lancers to be Inspecting Officer of troops for Imperial Service in Mysore, though by some accident he has not yet been actually gazetted.

The following instructions have however been sent to me officially for his guidance :—

"His Official designation will be Inspecting Officer, Mysore State Cavalry, "and he will be under the orders of the Chief Inspecting Officer, Native State "Troops.

"Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India dwell on the "supreme importance of the principle that the troops raised should be State "troops proper, commanded entirely by their own officers, and bearing no re- "semblance whatever to the contingents of old; and officers appointed to in- "struct and inspect these troops are to be expressly confined to these duties, and "are on no account whatever to exercise actual command over the troops, ex- "cept when necessary on parade for the purpose of instructions in drill only. "They should understand that they are instructors and advisers on whose pati- "ence, tact and skill much of the ultimate success of the whole movement depends.

"The Inspecting Officer is to issue no orders to the Durbar, and to be most "scrupulous to act in all matters in communication and accord with the Resident, "through whom reports (except Progress Reports, which should be sent direct "to the Chief Inspecting Officers) and requisitions intended for ultimate trans- "mission to the Government of India should be submitted, copies of such reports "and requisitions being at the same time forwarded to the Chief Inspecting "Officer. There should be no direct correspondence with the Orduance or any "other Department, nor should official communications be addressed direct to "the Durbar, though at times demi-official letters, memoranda on points of drill "and discipline and the like will be necessary.

"The services of drill instructors from regiments of the Indian army will "be made available, if required, on a requisition for the same being submitted by "the Durbar through the Resident. The Inspecting Officer may suggest to the "Durbar the names of any men whom be considers specially qualified for the "posts, and endeavours will be made to obtain them. Drill instructors employed "in the Northern States are paid 50 per cent on their pay by the Durbars con- "cerned.

"State expenditure on Military supply, such as purchase of horses, clothing, "equipment, designs and patterns of uniforms, the source of supply, &c., will be "discussed by the Inspecting Officer with the Durbar."

In communicating Captain Jone's appointment to me, the Government of India remarked "We admit that it will be necessary to maintain a Force of Cavalry "in addition to the Service Troops, that Force should be limited to the recognized "necessities of the State Service, but before settling what the limit should be, it "has been decided to appoint an Inspecting Officer whose report on this and "other points will be useful in enabling us to come to a conclusion and who will "at once address himself to the task of re-organizing one of the two regiments "for Imperial Service."

This answers the second paragraph of your letter under reply. I would advise your directing Major Macintire to discuss the question of the additional number of Cavalry you require with Captain Jones. When they have elaborated a scheme, I shall be glad to talk it over with His Highness and yourself before submitting the result of our conclusions to the Government of India.

No. 18.—*D. O. from Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, Officiating Dewan of Mysore, to Major A. H. Macintire, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, dated Bangalore, 16th August* 1890.

I send herewith a copy of demi-official letter which I received last night from the Resident, on the subject of the Mysore State Troops being made available for Imperial Service.

I shall thank you to place yourself in communication with Captain Jones and elaborate a scheme in regard to increasing the number of the Cavalry Force and favor His Hignness with a memo containing your views and suggestions.

No. 19.—*Letter from Captain L. S. Newmarch, Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, Offg. Dewan of Mysore, No.* 2902—2490, *dated Bangalore, 3rd September* 1890.

In continuation of my letter No. 149—2490 of 23rd January 1890, I am directed to inform you that the Government of India have been pleased to appoint Captain R. G. Jones, Squadron Commander, 1st Madras Lancers, to be Inspecting Officer of the Mysore Imperial Service Corps. He will receive a staff salary of Rs. 500 per mensem which, with his contingent expenses and travelling allowance under the Civil rules, will be payable by the Durbar through this office.

2. The Government of India, in consideration of the views urged in your letter No. 26 of the 6th March, agree to the retention of the Silahdar system in the Imperial Service Cavalry. They recognize moreover that the Durbar will probably have to keep up, in addition to the Imperial Service Corps, a small additional force of Cavalry for purely local purposes. The strength at which it will be necessary to maintain this additional force will depend on the extent to which the Imperial Service Troops can be ultilized for keeping internal order and the due maintenance of His Highness' dignity. Their being organized for Imperial Service in time of war does not preclude their being used for State purposes in time of peace.

3. Keeping this view of the question in sight, you will probably have no difficulty in arriving in consultation with Captain Jones, at a conclusion as to the number of the Cavalry which should be maintained in addition to the Imperial Service Corps.

No. 20.—*D. O. from Major A. H. Macintire Military Secretary, to Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, Offg. Dewan of Mysore, dated 8th September* 1890.

I send you herewith the memo. There are one or two points in the Resident's D. O. and the last official that I think require a little discussion (more especially as to the Government consulting the Inspecting Officer on purely local subjects and requirements). It may be accidental but I think they rather ignore the fact that His Highness has a British officer of fair standing at the head of the Forces, which fact should be brought to their attention, I think. It may only be a mistake of the Assistant Resident. When will you be at office, as I will come to talk it over with you.

Enclosure 1 in No. 20

Memorandum, dated 7th September 1890, *by Major A. H. Macintire, Military Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.*

STATE TROOPS FOR IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

With reference to your D. O. note on the above subject, I propose for the present, after consultation with Captain R. G Jones, (the Inspecting Officer recently appointed), to endeavour to bring one wing of each regiment to the proper standard of efficiency, size and strength.

2. For this purpose each regiment will be divided into service and non-service Risalas. In the former those men who have less than 18 or 20 years' service or who are under 40 years of age will be put and the remainder into the latter. The horses for the Service Risalas are to be selected in the same manner, and are not to be grey or less than 14—2 in height and are all to be under 15 years of age. If this plan is carried out, there will be no immediate necessity for retiring any more Silahdars than could have been retired in the ordinary course of events or of casting many horses.

3. Each of these service wings will be divided into 2 squadrons to assimilate them to the Imperial Troops. Each squadron will be divided into 2 Risalas. A Senior Risaldar will command each squadron and be responsible for its proper administration. But as there will be 4 Risalas and only 3 Risaldars in a wing, one of these Risalas will be in charge of a Jamadar.

4. Any great increase to the existing strength will be thus avoided. The proposal will necessitate an increase in the non-commissioned ranks and Assistant Farriers, who will be in reality trained Savars, detached for this duty, but entered under a separate head.

5. Statement A accompanying this Memo shows the increase in the several ranks, *viz.*, 2 Trumpeters (one being wanted for each Risala), 28 Lance Dafadars and 8 Assistant Farriers. There will be a reduction of 1 Dafadar and 3 Savars. This will give an actual strength of 603 for the Service Regiment, which was about the strength desired by the Government of India.

6. The increased cost will be—

		Rs.
2 Trumpeters on Rs. 26	... ...	= 52
28 Lance Dafadars on Rs. 28	... ...	=784
8 Assistant Farriers on Rs. 26	... ...	=208
	Increase ...	1,044

From this has to be deducted—

1 Dafadar on Rs. 35	...	= 35
3 Savars on Rs. 26	...	= 78
	Decrease ...	113

Leaving a net increase of 931 per mensem or Rs. 11,172 per annum.

We have adhered to the present Biradari of 12 Savars in calculating the total, that is, in each Risala there will be 5 Biradaris of 2 Non-Commissioned Officers and 12 Savars each.

7. It will be however absolutely necessary for the Government to assist these men by a free issue of certain clothing annually and biennially (as per Statement 2). The khaki suits complete will cost about Rs. 14-8-0 each, and should be issued once a year. The serge clothing will cost about the same and should be only issued every two years. I am also of opinion that as there will be a greater strain on the horses, the Government should make an allowance in the Budget of Re. 1-8-0 per month per Savar, to enable these men to be kept properly mounted. This will amount to Rs. 900 a month.

8. Statement 3 shows the actual net increase cost for having one regiment, 600 strong, equipped for service. It is understood the Government of India will supply the carbines for the regiment free. I am not able at present to estimate the cost of transport. I understand that on service every two Savars have a pony to carry their tent and kit and to bring in grass. The net estimated increase is, it will be seen, Rs. 39,337 per annum. The cost of the ammunition need not be entered, as I have a Budget allotment for it. I think if this amount is sanctioned for the present it is all that is necessary, and as the scheme progresses and is worked out, I will be able to make further suggestions.

9. As Captain Jones was anxious to make a start, we have commenced selecting the men and horses in the 2nd Regiment and intend going on with the 1st Regiment when His Highness goes there next week.

———

STATEMENT A.

Sanctioned combatant strength of Regiment.			Proposed strength of Service Regiment.	
Regimentdar	1	1	... ...	
Risaldars	6	6	Four of these to command Squadrons and 2 Risalas.	
Jamadars	6	6	Two of these to command Risalas.	
Sarz 'ar 'ar	1	1	... ...	
Dafadars	42	41	One Dafadar Major and 40 Dafadars.	
Trumpeters and Kettle Drummer ...	8	10	One Trumpet Major, 1 Drummer and 8 Trumpeters.	
Standard Bearer	1	0	Need not go with them but will be kept with new Service Risalas.	
Lance Dafadars 12		40	... ...	
Savars 483	495	430	... ...	
Farriers	10	10	... ...	
Assistant Farriers	0	8	... ...	
	570	603		

STATEMENT 2.

Clothing to be issued annually to the men in the Service Regiment.

Khaki Drill Coat	2	0	0
Khaki Drill Trousers	0	15	0
Khaki Serge Pattis	2	4	0
Blue Cotton Pagadi	2	12	0
Do Kummarband	1	4	0
Kulla	0	12	0
Ankle Boots	4	8	0
Annual cost per Savar ...	14	7	0

Serge clothing to be issued once in two years.

Serge Coat	4	12	0
Blue Cloth Overalls	10	4	0
Cost per Savar, every 2 years ...	15	0	0

	Rs.	
For 590 Non-Commissioned Officers and men ...	8,515	per annum
Do do	8,850	every other year.
	17,365	

STATEMENT 3.

Net increase of cost for Service Regiment.

Pay.—	Month.	Yearly.
2 Trumpeters on Rs. 26	52	624
28 Lance Dafadars on Rs. 28	784	9,408
8 Assistant Farriers on Rs. 26	208	2,496
	1,044	12,528
Deduct decrease as shown in paragraph 6 ...	113	1,356
	931	11,172

in charge of the Military Hospital in time of peace. Native Assistant Surgeons will be engaged on the understanding that they are to accompany the corps units in time of war. They will all be required to go through a course of stretcher drill. Where there is a Residency or Agency Surgeon, he will superintend the Executive Working of the Military Hospital, visit it frequently, but not interfere with the professional duties of the Officer in charge, unless he considers it absolutely necessary to do so.

It is further proposed that the principal Medical Officer of the Province should visit the Native States' Military Hospitals when on tour of inspection. This may, however, be open to objection, and requires consideration.

On Mobilisation.

Each Imperial Service Corps will, on mobilisation, be accompanied by the following Medical establishment drawn from the Military Hospitals:—

1 Native Assistant Surgeon.
1 Hospital Assistant.
1 Ward Orderly.

The following equipment will be kept up in peace time, ready for the field :—

1 Pair field panniers.
1 Field Medical Companion.
1 Surgical haversack.
1 Medical comfort ease.
1 Surgical bag (for Cavalry only).
} per corps unit.

Ambulance Transport.

1 Field dandi.
1 General Service tent. (80 lbs.)
6 Bearers.
1 Field Stretcher per 200 men, with 4 soldiers trained in Stretcher drill.

Field and Base Hospitals will be provided for by Government, but Military depôts at base of operations in accordance with provisions of paragraphs 1784-90, Army Regulations, Vol. II, will be maintained by the Native States. Each State will have its own base depôt.

No. 25.—Docket No. 8956—91, dated 10th November 1890, from Mr. T. Ananda Row, Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, to Brigade Surgeon T. J. McGann, Senior Surgeon to the Government of Mysore.

Has the honor to forward for early report the accompanying copy of a letter No 3700—429-90, dated the 7th November 1890, from the Assistant to the Resident, and of its enclosure, regarding medical arrangements for Imperial Service Troops of Native States.

No. 26.—Letter No. 2071, dated 14th November 1890, from Brigade Surgeon T. J. McGann, Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore, to Mr. T. Ananda Row, Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

With reference to your docket No. 8956-91, dated 10th November 1890, with enclosures, I have the honor to request to be informed as to the strength and nature of the force the Mysore Government intend to maintain for Imperial Service, whether one corps or more, and where such force will be located.

I see no difficulty in carrying out the medical arrangements proposed in the note received with the Assistant Resident's letter.

From the note referred to, I understand that, for each corps, whether one or more, one Native Assistant Surgeon, one Hospital Assistant and one Ward Orderly will have to be provided, together with the equipment and ambulance transport mentioned.

With reference to para 3 of the Assistant Resident's letter, I have to state that at present the State troops receive medical attendance at the Hospitals at

District head-quarters, when stationed there, either as in or out-patients as the case may be, and when out in the taluks they receive treatment as out-patients at the Local Fund Dispensaries, one of which is at each taluk head-quarters, but if they are seriously ill and require to be treated in hospital as in-patients, they have got to come into District head-quarters for the purpose, as but few of the Local Fund Dispensaries are as yet provided with accommodation for in-patients.

No. 27.—Docket No 9257—95, *dated the* 19*th November* 1890, *from Mr. T. Ananda Row, Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, to Major A. H. Macintire, Military Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.*

Has the honor to forward copy of No. 3700—429, dated the 7th instant, from the Assistant to the Resident, and of its enclosure, regarding medical arrangements for Imperial Service Troops of Native States.

No. 28.—Docket No. 9449—95, *dated the* 21*st November* 1890, *from Mr. T. Ananda Row, Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, to Major A. H. Macintire, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.*

This office docket No. 9257-95 of the 19th November 1890.

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1. In continuation of the above, has the honor to forward for remarks, the accompanying copy of a letter No. 2071, dated the 14th November 1890, from the Senior Surgeon to the Government of Mysore, regarding medical arrangements for Imperial Service Troops of Native States.

2. The favor of an early reply is requested with a view to the reference on the subject from the Residency being disposed of.

No. 29.—Letter No. 1064, *dated Camp Marnahalli,* 3*rd December* 1890, *from Major A. H. Macintire, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, to Mr. T. Ananda Row, Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.*

In reply to your No. 9449, of 21st ultimo, forwarding copy of a letter from the Senior Surgeon, I have the honor to say that definite instructions have not been received by me from Government as to the number of troops to be told off for the Mysore Imperial Service corps. I agree with Brigade Surgeon McGann that there would be no difficulty in carrying out the proposed medical arrangements, and the only thing now requisite is to know the number of troops to be put on an active service footing.

No. 30.—D. O. dated Bombay, 29*th January* 1891, *from Mr. K Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, to Lieut.-Colonel H. Melliss, Chief Inspecting Officer, Native States' Troops.*

As promised I beg to send herewith my file of correspondance relating to Mysore Service Cavalry. Paper 19,* being my note of 11th November 1890, which is the order on Major Macintire's Memo of 7th September (Paper 18), † explains what we are now doing.

*No. 23 *ante*.
†Enclosure 1 in No. 20 *ante*.

I shall see you to-morrow afternoon at 4 P. M.

P. S.—The file you may keep with you till we meet to-morrow.

No. 31.—Memo of orders issued for the reorganization of a Regiment of Mysore Cavalry for Imperial Service.

DATED 25TH MARCH 1891.

1. The Imperial Service Regiment to be 600 strong and to be formed by selection from the existing Silahdar force.

The men to be selected to have less than 18 or 20 years' service and to be under 40 years of age.

The horses to be selected to be under 15 years of age and to be not less than 14-2 in height and not to be gray in color, as far as possible, all greys being altogether eliminated from the Imperial Service Regiment eventually.

2. The Imperial Service Regiment to consist of 2 wings, each wing of 2 squadrons and each squadron of 2 risalas or troops.

For convenience of formation, one wing to be formed at Bangalore out of the Regiment stationed there and the other out of the Regiment at Mysore.

The two wings thus formed will for the present be under the Regimentdars of the Regiments out of which they are formed, but eventually they will form one Regiment under one Regimentdar.

3. Each of the 2 existing Silahdars Regiments will be divided into *Non-Service* and Service wings as per following scale:—

	Number in Non-Service wing.	Number in Service wing.	Total.	Remarks.
Risaldars	3	4	7	One more than present number. The extra Officer required will be the Probationer now employed.
Jamadars	3	4	7	Do Do
Dafadars	19	20	39	Three less than present number.
Lance Dafadars	6	20	26	One less than present number.
Savars	228	240	468	
Trumpeters	3	4	7	Same number as at present if Trumpet Major common to the whole Regiment be included.
Farriers	3	4	7	Two extra required. The Farrier and Assistant Farrier must both get same pay as a Savar but the former may be given $\frac{3}{4}$ths of the shoeing allowance and the latter $\frac{1}{4}$th.
Assistant Farriers	1	4	5	
Total ...	266	300	566	
Add common to both wings.				
Regimentdar			1	When the two service wings of the two present Regiments are formed into one service Regiment, these Officers on this or other similar scale will be permanently attached to that Regiment.
Sarzaffardar			1	
Sar-peshkar			1	
Dafadar Major			1	
Trumpet Major			1	
Standard Bearer			1	
Grand Total			572	

4. The scale of pay for both service and non-service wings will be the same at present, but for all grades up to and inclusive of Jamadars an allowance of Rs. 2 per mensem is sanctioned as compensation for increased cost of feeding horses, as a temporary measure and with effect from 1st April 1891.

5. The Non-Commissioned Officers and Savars of service wings will get their clothing free from the Government. The cost of such clothing as per estimate submitted by the Military Secretary would be per savar or non-commissioned officer as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Per annum	14	7	0
Once in two or three years ...	15	0	0

or

For the 534 savars and non-commissioned officers in the two service wings—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Per annum	8,431	8	0
Once in two or three years ...	8,760	0	0

The men will all pay for new bridles.

6. One chief difficulty in the formation of the service wings arises from the fact that the men selected have not often suitable horses. Under the present Chanda rules, every man has had to pay a month's pay for a new horse, if he happened to lose his horse. It would therefore be a hardship to a man in the non-service wing if he were required to exchange his young horse with an old horse belonging to a man in the service wing. Under such circumstances, the following rule is sanctioned:—

"Should the Military Secretary decide that a Savar in the non-service wing must exchange his horse for an *older* horse belonging to one in the service wing, then the former shall be paid a sum calculated at the rate of Rs. 3 per year of the period required to make ten years from the date when he was given the horse. Out of this sum, one-half will be paid by the Savar who exchanges his older horse for the younger one in this manner, and the remaining half shall be borne by the Government."

This is a most liberal rule in so far as the Savars are concerned, and the Military Secretary will be requested to carry it out in a way not likely to be too costly to Government.

7. The Military Secertary will, in consultation with the Inspecting Officer, submit revised rules for sanction upon the following points:—

1st Arrangements for transport in accordance with scheme elsewhere adopted.

2nd Good conduct pay and dismounted pay.

3rd Pensions after 25 years' service in the Service Regiment, when an Officer or Savar is considered too superannuated for transfer to the Non-Service Regiment.

4th Pensions to widows or children of Officer or Savar killed in performance of duty on Parade.

8. Orders will be issued to the Comptroller to provide for the additional expenditure involved by the adoption of the foregoing scheme in the Budget for 1891-92 as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(*a*) Allowance sanctioned for certain Grades in the Service and Non-Service wings as Compensation for increased cost of feeding horses (paragraph 4 of the Memo.)	26,976	0	0
(*b*) Cost of clothing to Savars and Non-Commissioned Officers in the Service wings (paragraph 5 of the Memo.)	17,191	8	0
(*c*) Amount of compensation payable by Government when a Savar in the Non-Service wing exchanges his horse for an older one in the Service wing (as per rule in paragraph 6 of the Memo.)	2,500	0	0
Total	46,667	8	0

Endorsement No. 568, *dated Camp Mysore,* 25*th March* 1891.

Copy forwarded to the Military Secretary for information and guidance.

Endorsement No. 569.

Copy forwarded to the Comptroller in Mysore for information and guidance.

No. 32.—*Letter from Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, to Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, Resident in Mysore, No.* 17, *dated Camp Mysore,* 25*th March* 1891.

I have the honor to forward herewith for your information copy of orders which His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to issue for the formation of an Imperial Service Regiment, 600 strong, out of the existing Mysore Cavalry.

These orders have been issued after full consultation with the Military Secretary and the Inspecting Officer, Mysore State Troops.

I beg that you will be so good as to obtain for the Imperial Service Regiment now being formed, a supply of breech loading carbines as well as the services of an Instructor in rifle practice.

No. 33.—*D. O. from Captain R. G. Jones, Inspecting Officer of the Imperial Service Troops, to Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, dated* 4*th April* 1891.

You asked me in consultation with the Military Secretary to elaborate a scheme for transport and frame certain fresh rules regarding pension and good conduct pay.

I give below, in as concise a form as I can manage, my ideas of what is required.

Transport.—First with reference to the *Transport.*

The simplest way of arriving at a conclusion of what is required will, I think, be to commence with the cost of up-keep of a transport on the lines of the Bengal Jhoorawalla system.

1st. The cost of pony and saddle.

2nd. The pay of the Jhoorawalla or servant grass-cutter.

The cost of a pony and pack saddle suitable for our purposes would, I think, average Rs. 120. The initial cost of the animals would have to be borne by the Chanda or Government, though the number would be kept up to strength by a Pony Chanda fund. Taking the cost of the pony at 120 and the average duration of his service at say 10 years, it will be seen that Pony Chanda must be collected at the rate of Rs. 12 per annum or *Re.* 1 *per mensem.*—A.

The Jhoorawalla or grass-cutter servant to two Silahdars could not, I think, be obtained under *Rs.* 6 *per month,*—B—as, in addition to cutting grass, he would have to assist the Silahdars in cleaning horses and kit and cooking gram, &c., acting in his spare time as a sort of servant.

The cost of feeding the pony (supposing kavals are granted free to Silahdars, which, I believe, is intended (on gram (grass being of course cut with the grass of the Silahdars) would be about *Rs.* 1—8—0 *per mensem.*—C.

The total monthly cost of transport for every 2 Silahdars would be :—

A	..	1	0	0
B	..	6	0	0
C	..	1	8	0
Total	..	8	8	0

From enquiries I have made, I find that (*at Bangalore*) a Silahdar giving fairly good grass to his horse pays Rs. 2—8—0 per mensem for grass. Each Silahdar also pays a share of a servant called a "cleaning boy" amounting to *as.* 12 per mensem. We could therefore, if we supply a Jhoorawalla and pony to bring grass and help in cleaning kit, &c., deduct *Rs.* 3—4—0 from the pay of each Silahdar without materially affecting the amount of his pay left for private purposes, and as the Jhoorawalla would attend to two Silahdars we should have (3—4) × 2 = Rs. 6—8—0 of the required *Rs.* 8—8, leaving a balance of Rs. 2 per Jhoorawalla or Re. 1 per Silahdar to be met by the State.

As transport is only required for the Service Troops, I would propose therefore that the pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and Savars of the Service wings be raised Re. 1 per head on the understanding that deductions as above shown will be made, and I would defer the promulgation of the order raising the pay of all Savars until the above order has obtained sanction of His Highness, for the reason that there is absolutely no profit *to the men* to be derived from the up-keep of transport on above rules and I would therefore advise associating it with the other liberal order raising the pay.

I would here note that should the above system be adopted, the Jhoorawalla would receive his pay from the Troop Officer or Risaldar and the pony would be fed daily regularly (*i. e.* at stable time) on 1 seer dry (2 boiled) kulthi or other suitable grain for which each Silahdar would receive 12 annas. The Jhoorawalla would be under the orders of his Silahdars but would be only punishable by the Troop Officer who might award up to Re. 1 fine. The power of dismissal of a Jhoorawalla might be given to the Regimentdar.

The cost of Savar's tents need not be here considered. The greater the delay in obtaining them, the more likely we are to get the lightest and best pattern and in event of mobilization, the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, would be able to supply sufficient for all purposes.

Good Conduct Pay.

With reference to this it is true that all services recognize the principle of long and meritorious service being rewarded with increase of pay. I think the system which obtains in the Barr Infantry might be adopted and grade pay for men of, say, 12 years' good service at the rate of Re. 1 per mensem might be given, it being understood that such pay should not be included in calculation of pension under Civil Rules.

Pensions.

Major Macintire does not agree with me as to the age at which the men should be pensioned and I would therefore deprecate any orders on this head being passed until his return. Men, as a rule, would not be retained in the service wing after 30 years' service at the most.

With reference to the pension for widows or orphans of men dying from injuries received in performance of their duty or on parade, it is most important that an order granting a pension to widows as above should be passed. The number of fatal accidents are very few indeed, the cost to Government would be practically very slight and the gain in the confidence which it would give the men would be very great. I would suggest that the pension to which the husband was entitled at the time of death be granted to the widow, or if an orphan be the only relic, if a male until 17 years of age, if a girl until marriage or 17.

In conclusion, I would note that the Commissioned Officers have been left out of the calculation in Transport as their pay has not been increased under recent orders. It would hardly be fair to ask them to keep up ponies for Transport. But as there are only 12 Officers, and Transport for Government stores, &c., is always useful, I thought that a small local Transport of 12 ponies might be kept up at Mysore, somewhat on the lines of the present Government *amanat* horses. When not used for carrying purposes, Khadda work, &c., the officers might be encouraged to play polo, &c., on them in Mysore.

No. 38.—*Letter from Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, to Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, Officiating Resident in Mysore, No.* 5, *dated Mysore,* 11*th June* 1891.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your office letter No. 1512—138-91 of the 18th ultimo, and to state that after Major Macintire's return from leave a further communication will, as requested, be submitted regarding the strength of Cavalry required for purely local purposes.

No. 39.—*Letter from the Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, to the Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, No.* 503, *dated Bangalore,* 17*th June* 1891.

With reference to the recent petition from 170 Savars at Mysore regarding the extra work expected of Imperial Service Troops and the Dewan's Order No. 568, dated 25th March 1891, requesting opinion, I have the honor to point out that it is in my opinion most necessary to give grade pay, as an inducement, for men who are selected for Imperial Service.

2. At present the only substantial benefit these men obtain for this service, which, besides entailing more work, renders them liable to active service away from their homes, is free clothing.

3. In regard to stoppages of pay, &c., they are on exactly the same terms as the Local Service men, and unless the Military Secretary were unusually particular regarding the up-keep of good clothing and kit by Local Service men, the Service men would feel the advantages of a "free" kit tent slightly. Recent events in Mysore, though no doubt due in some measures to the weakness of the Commanding Officer, are evidence of want of sufficient inducement for men to volunteer for the service wings.

I am of opinion that in order that the Imperial Service Troops may become popular, it is necessary that grade pay should be given at, say, Rs. 2 per mensem for all fully qualified men and Re. 1 for all recruits.

The case of widows of men actually killed on parade or in performance of their duty is also in my opinion most advisable. It is true that in the British Service this is only given to men actually killed in the Field, but as the number of men killed on parade is but very few, only 8 cases having occurred in the last ten years, the cost of widows' pension to the State would be but slight and would be practically only passing an order for what is now almost invariably given as a charity.

Early orders of His Highness' Government on the above two questions are desired.

No. 40.—*Letter from Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, No.* 2321—428-90, *dated Bangalore,* 3*rd August* 1891.

With reference to previous correspondence, I am directed, under instructions from the Government of India, to inform you that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the staff pay including travelling allowances and contingent expenditure of Inspecting Officers of the Imperial Service Troops being paid from Imperial Revenues. The contribution hitherto levied from the Mysore Durbar on this account will therefore cease from 1st July 1891.

2. A copy of this letter has been forwarded to Captain R. G. Jones, Inspecting Officer, Mysore Imperial Service Corps, for information

No. 41.—*Docket from Mr. T. Ananda Row, Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, to* (1) *the Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, and* (2) *the Comptroller in Mysore, Nos.* 5482—320 *and* 5482½—91½, *dated the* 6*th August* 1891.

Forwards for note copy of Assistant to the Resident's letter No. 2321—428-90 of the 3rd instant, intimating that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the staff pay including travelling allowances and contingent expenditure of Inspecting Officers of the Imperial Service Troops being paid from Imperial Revenues.

No. 42.—*D. O. from Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, Assistant Resident, to Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, dated Bangalore,* 14*th August* 1891.

The Resident has desired me to write to you and to recall the conversation which we had at Mysore on the subject of the completion of the 1st Regiment of the Cavalry of the Imperial Service Corps. He would be glad to know when you propose to carry out your promise that the wing now at Mysore should be brought into Bangalore, as, the sooner this is done, the sooner will the two wings be able to work together and be brought up to the necessary state of efficiency.

2. Sir Harry Prendergast also hopes that you will direct the Durbar's very early attention to some practical method of arranging for an efficient Regimental Transport. Other States are making great exertions in this direction, and he would like to see that the Mysore Imperial Service Troops are in no way behind those equipped by other Native States.

No. 43.—*Letter from Captain C. W. Ravenshaw,* 1*st Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, No.* 3421—24-90, *dated Bangalore,* 10*th November* 1891.

In continuation of previous correspondence regarding the Imperial Service Corps in Mysore, I am directed to communicate for the information of the Durbar, the following orders of the Government of India on the subject of the expenditure which may be incurred in equipping and maintaining such troops in the field:—

I. In the event of the mobilization of Imperial Service Troops for active service, expenditure under the following headings will be defrayed by the Government of India:—

(i.) Extra allowances in the Field (while on active Service, in accordance with the rules regarding such allowances laid down for observance in the Native Army for the time being in force).

(ii.) Transport by Rail or Sea.

(iii.) Food and Forage.

(iv.) Ammunition.

(v.) Maintenance of special equipment subsequent to mobilization and during the period of active service.

II. The States to which the mobilized troops belong will meet the other charges which include those on account of—

(i.) The ordinary pay of the troops.

(ii.) Transport by road.

(iii.) All the articles of special equipment required on mobilization for Native Cavalry and Infantry by the Field Service Equipment tables.

(*a*) A tent servant and baggage animal will have to be permanently allotted to two Sawars; they thus know the carrying capacity of their transport, and do not overload as they frequently do Government transport.

(*b*) The initial cost of the system may be estimated at Rs. 60,000 being the cost of 1 pony and transport saddle at Rs. 200 for one Regiment, 600 strong.

(*c*) The monthly cost may be calculated as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pay of Jhurawalla	7	0	0
Up-keep of pony	2	0	0
Contribution to fund as explained hereafter ...	1	8	0
Making a Total of ...	10	8	0

for every pair of Sawars, or Rs. 5—4—0 for each man. Against this may be taken into account the Rs. 3—8—0, which I hear is approximately the sum now paid by each man for grass and "a cleaning boy"; this reduces the cost monthly to Rs. 5—4—0 minus 3—8—0=Re. 1—12—0 per man or Rs. 1,050 per mensem.

(*d*) For the purchase of ponies and repair and renewals of saddlery, it will be necessary to establish a Chanda Fund. Supposing a pony and saddle last for 12 years, a deduction on this account may be roughly made at $\frac{200}{12\times 3}$ or Re. 0—12—0 per mensem from each Sawar. It is for the consideration of the Durbar to determine whether it would be better to deduct this sum from each man's pay or increase his pay to that extent and credit the fund with the increase.

4. The only serious difficulty in the adoption of Jhoohrawalla scheme is that in order to work it cheaply, the Jhoohrawalla must be able to cut grass free, and in sufficient quantity for the horses, within a reasonable distance of the Lines.

The Durbar will probably require kavals for this purpose near Bangalore, and for this reason arrangements should be made for the allotment of suitable land which should be cultivated with good grass or lucerne.

5. I am to invite your early consideration to these proposals.

No. 50.—*Notification, Camp No. D.* 73, *dated the* 7*th January* 1892.

His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to direct that the Savars of the Silahdar Regiments below the rank of Commissioned officer, be allowed compensation batta on account of dearness of horse-gram, at the following rates for a period of four months from the 1st December 1891.

When the selling rate of horse-gram falls below a minimum rate of 16 seers per rupee, the batta shall be computed at the difference between that rate and the average selling rate during the month as certified to by the Deputy Commissioner of the District, the allowance to each Savar being taken at 3 seers per diem.

No. 51.—*Order No.* 1090—1, *dated Camp Chintamani,* 21*st January* 1892.

In connection with the transport arrangements for the Service Regiment of Silahdars, the Military Secretary is authorized to purchase about 50 pony mares towards the 300 required. The number actually purchased must depend upon the state of the market. The Military Secretary will submit for sanction an estimate of cost.

No. 52.—*Letter from Captain R. G. Jones, Offg. Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, to Mr. T. Ananda Row, Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore. No.* 1827, *dated Bangalore,* 22*nd February* 1892.

With reference to correspondence noted on the margin, I have the honor to request that as His Highness' Government has decided to equip one Imperial Service Regiment at once, you will kindly inform the Senior Surgeon to the Government of Mysore in order that the needful medical arrangements for one regiment may be made by him.

Letter from the Chief Secretary, No. 9297—95, dated 19th November 1890.
Letter from the Chief Secretary, No. 9449—95, dated 21st November 1890.
Letter from the Chief Secretary, No. 9971—109, dated 8th December 1891.

No. 53.—*Docket from Mr. T. Ananda Row, Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, to the Senior Surgeon to the Government of Mysore, No.* 1154, *dated* 5*th March* 1892.

In forwarding herewith copy of letter No. 1827, dated 22nd February 1892, from the Military Secretary, has the honor to request that needful medical arrangements may be made for the Regiment of Cavalry intended to be equipped for Imperial Service.

No. 54.—*Letter from Mr. T. Ananda Row, Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, to Major C. W. Barcroft, 1st Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, No.* 2730—79, *dated Bangalore,* 19*th May* 1892.

I am desired to forward herewith for the information of the Resident a copy of the orders passed by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore on the subject of the formation of a Regiment of Silahdars for Imperial Service.

ENCLOSURE IN No. 54.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF MYSORE HORSE.

From the 1st April 1892, the Mysore Horse will be divided into two distinct service Regiments; the one for Local service and the other for Imperial service.

2 The latter Regiment will be stationed for the present at Bangalore. It will be thoroughly equipped in every way, and will be armed with breech loading carbines.

3. This Force will, in the event of war, be brigaded with Her Imperial Majesty's Troops, and should therefore be kept in a continual state of efficiency, ready for immediate active service anywhere.

4. With a view to the above, His Highness' Government have decided to put this Regiment into a thoroughly efficient state.

The three main items of expenditure will be—

(1) Saddlery and accoutrements, &c.
(2) Camp equipage, and
(3) Transport.

5. As the work required of the Imperial Service Regiment will be similar to that of Her Imperial Majesty's Native Cavalry, His Highness' Government have determined to assimilate the Imperial Service Regiment in matters of pay and discipline to the regular troops.

6. Revised standing orders for the Service Regiment will shortly be published.

VI. With reference to Widows' Pensions, the Government of Mysore will adhere to the rules regarding widows of men "who die on foreign service" (as laid down for Her Majesty's troops), making the addition "*or who die from injuries received in the execution of their duty when not on Foreign Service.*"

Widows' Pensions.

VII. Every man of either Regiment will be called upon to swear allegiance to His Highness the Maharaja, his heirs and successors, and swear to obey the orders of such officers as His Highness may place over him, even though such obedience may cost him his life, and swear to his willingness to serve wherever he may be ordered to go.

Oaths of Allegiance.

VIII. His Highness' Government after due consideration, have come to the conclusion that at present the transport for the Imperial Service Troops must be formed as a separate service.

Transport for Imperial Service Regiment.

The Military Secretary will arrange for the purchase of ponies for the above, utilizing for this purpose any undersized horses from the Government Stud Farm there may be on hand.

He will also arrange to provide pack-saddles and line gear for these Transport animals, and will submit a report showing how these animals can be best used during time of peace, to minimise cost of up-keep.

Provision of pa k-saddles.

IX. The sword belt at present in use and the saddlery of the present troops being reported unfit for Imperial Service Troops, the Military Secretary is authorized to purchase saddlery for the Imperial Service Troops. But it is to be distinctly understood that the up-keep and purchase of saddlery and belts should be defrayed in future by all ranks and that this grant will not be repeated.

Saddlery, initial cost borne by State, also Mackenzie belt.

X. The Military Secretary will arrange for the purchase of suitable camp equipage for the Imperial Service Regiment.

Camp Equipage.

XI. It having been pointed out that on a previous order of Government some of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Sawars of the Imperial Service Regiment have already received two suits, Khaki uniform, His Highness' Government have authorized the Military Secretary to provide two suits at starting for such of them as he finds on inspection have not yet received their clothing as previously sanctioned. In future the up-keep and purchase of Khaki uniform will be borne by all ranks as ordered in Rule III above.

Khaki Uniform.

XII. Calculating the horse's feed at $3\frac{1}{2}$ measures dry *kulthi* per diem, compensation will be given to enable the Sawar to give his horse gram at 16 measures per rupee. If, owing to change of locality, other grains are substituted, compensation will be given to enable the Sawar to supply sufficient grain for As. 3 Pies 6 per diem.

XIII. It having been brought to the notice of Government that soldiers of both services are running into debt in their equipment account, the Military Secretary is authorized to deduct from the pay of all whose debt is greater than Rs. 48, Rs. 4 per mensem, and from all whose debt is over Rs. 36, Rs. 3 per mensem, until discharge of their debt.

Change of equipment stoppage necessitated by present state of indebtedness.

The ordinary monthly stoppage which at present is Re. 1—8—0 will, in future, be Rs. 2 per mensem for both services.

XIV. Rupees 8 per mensem will be the pay of dismounted men of both services.

8. The items of expenditure sanctioned in the foregoing Regulations are estimated as follows:—

A. For the Imperial Service Regiment.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Full dress	12,285	0	0
Cost of increased pay	7,080	0	0
Grade pay	6,000	0	0
Addition to pay for Imperial Service Regiment on account of Horse forage (Rule I)	14,400	0	0
Acting Troop Command allowance (Rule IV) ...	480	0	0
Present of Khaki Uniform (Rule XI)	600	0	0
Pony Transport	75,000	0	0
Pack saddles	3,000	0	0
Saddlery and Mackenzie equipment	56,648	0	0
Rough Estimate of Camp Equipage	9,000	0	0
Total for Imperial Service Regiment.....	1,84,493	0	0

B. For the Local Service Regiment.

Addition to pay on account of Horse forage (Rule I) ...	13,000	0	0
Grand Total... ..	1,97,493	0	0

9. The above amount of Rs. 1,97,493—0—0 will be duly provided for in the Military Budget for 1892-93.

10. The item of Pioneer equipment is not included in the above, pending the receipt of the necessary information from the Military Secretary.

No. 55.—Letter from Major C. W. Ravenshaw, 1st Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, No. 1899—24-90, dated Bangalore, 8th June 1892.

It has been represented to the Government of India, that the training of some of the Imperial Service Troops of Native States has now reached a point where the greatest advantage may be expected if they are periodically associated with British Troops either by brigading them for short periods during the cold weather at selected Military Stations, or by their attending Camps of Exercise. I am directed to enquire if the Mysore Durbar would willingly assent to their Imperial Service Troops attending a British Cantonment or a Camp of Exercise for the above purpose during the ensuing cold weather.

2. It has also been suggested that those troops which cannot conveniently be moved into a British Military Station, or attached to a Camp of Exercise, should be inspected annually in their own stations by a British General Officer. I am to enquire whether this proposal would be favorably received by the Mysore Durbar.

3. I am to ask the favor of a particularly early reply to the enquiries made in the first paragraph of this letter.

No. 56.—Letter from Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, to Col. P. D. Henderson, Resident in Mysore, No. 15, dated Mysore, 13th June 1892.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your office letter No. 1899—2490, dated 8th June 1892, and to state in reply that His Highness the Maharaja most willingly assents to the Mysore Imperial Troops attending during the ensuing cold weather a British Cantonment or Camp of Exercise for the purpose of associating with British Troops by being brigaded with them.

TRANSPORT CORPS

No. 59—*D. O. letter from Mr. W. Lee-Warner*, C.S.I., *Resident in Mysore, to Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer*, K.C.S.I., *Dewan of Mysore, dated 29th May* 1895.

Kindly let Colonel Campbell know for the information of Her Highness the Maharani-Regent that I reported to the Foreign Office the desire of Her Highness to render help. I learnt in reply that the Government of India had received other offers, but they felt that a Border expedition like that for the relief of our officers and men in Chitral was not an appropriate occasion for employing the troops organized by the Native States for Imperial Defence. It was important to act promptly, and there was hardly time for Ruling Chiefs to offer assistance, but the Government of India appreciated Her Highness' offer, even though they were not in a position to accept it.

No. 60—*D. O. letter from Major R. G. Jones, Military Assistant to the Government of Mysore, to Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer*, K.C.S.I., *Dewan of Mysore, dated 1st September* 1897.

The Government of India seems to be rather short of transport for the troops which are going on the Afridi Expedition. I do not know whether the Government would avail themselves of our regiment if offered. But perhaps they would like a contribution towards the transport. We have 100 ponies fit and ready to go, and saddles for them.

You may have consulted the Resident about this already. I only write with the object of calling your attention to the subject in case you wish to take any action.

No. 61—*D. O. letter from Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer*, K.C.S.I., *Dewan of Mysore, to Col. J. A. Campbell, Private Secretary to Her Highness the Maharani-Regent*, C.I., *dated Bangalore, 13th September* 1897.

If Her Highness approves, I would like the enclosed letter, in an open cover, to go at once to the Resident. It makes both an offer for employment of the Mysore Service Cavalry and Transport on the present occasion and a suggestion as regards the future. Her Highness knows the subject from what Colonel Desê Urs has spoken and written to her. If she wants any further explanation of the present situation, you will be able to supply it from your general information.

But for Mr. Lee-Warner's dictum, we would have made the offer earlier. He however is too fond of generalising, and from what we know and hear of the present occasion, it is or will be very different from the Chitral Expedition. I enclose for reference Mr. Lee-Warner's letter dated 29th May 1895.

Colonel Robertson may not have by him the file to which it belongs. You can show him this letter to enable him to deal with the present offer without waiting for the papers from Bangalore. Please, if not inconvenient, explain the position yourself to Her Highness, and if she approves of my proposed letter to Colonel Robertson, kindly despatch it at once, for it is important we should not delay it for a single day.

Her Highness can trust me to see that the State's burdens are not increased by this new idea of an independent Transport Corps, which I know will be much appreciated.

Whether our offer be actually accepted or not, the mere fact of our making it if published will have some good moral effect generally.

No. 62—*D. O. letter from Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer*, K.C.S.I., *Dewan of Mysore, to Col. Donald Robertson, Resident in Mysore, dated Bangalore, 13th September* 1897.

Her Highness the Maharani-Regent has been anxious that the Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry should be employed in connection with the Expeditionary Force now being organized on the Border, in any way His Excellency the Viceroy might deem useful; but having regard to the views of the Government of India, as expressed in

Mr. Lee-Warner's D. O. to me dated 29th May 1895, in reply to Her Highness' offer on the occasion of the Chitral relief, Her Highness deemed it useless to repeat her offer on the present occasion, which so far has not seemed to involve anything more than a mere Border Expedition as described in that letter. If, as seems not impossible, the present expedition assumes larger proportions, or if, for any other reason, His Excellency deems the present occasion or any development of it as appropriate for the use of the Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry, Her Highness will be very pleased by His Excellency availing himself of the State Troops and their Transport, in any way required for Imperial purposes.

Apart however from the above offer, Her Highness desires me to mention to you a proposal which the Chitral and the present expeditions suggest to her. She has noticed that on both occasions the Government of India accepted the services of the Jeypore Transport Corps, and she naturally wishes that Mysore should have similar opportunities of being represented in the Field. Her Highness accordingly asks me to enquire whether it will be acceptable to the Government of India if the Durbar raised a similar independent corps in Mysore, of somewhat greater strength than the present Regimental Transport of 300 ponies.

In raising such a corps the Durbar will of course bear in mind, and give effect to, the declared policy of the Government of India in the matter of Native States avoiding, even for so important a purpose as Imperial Defence, any material increase to their military expenditure. The transport at present attached to the Imperial Service Cavalry is in many ways not suited for independent service, and the idea is to absorb it in the formation of a larger but independent Transport Corps with carts and with the men in charge all properly drilled and armed and the ponies all trained both for pack and harness, so as to be useful for Imperial purposes in the same way as the Jeypore Transport Corps has been found to be for the Chitral and present expeditions. Any increased expenditure required for the purpose can be met by a corresponding reduction in the Local Service Regiment, the strength of which can without inconvenience be easily reduced to the ordinary scale of a Silledar Regiment before the conversion of our three Regiments into two. These and other details I can easily settle hereafter in consultation with the Commanding Officer and Major Jones and with Captain Fasken, if you will kindly obtain the approval of the Government of India to the formation of an independent Transport Corps in Mysore on the lines above described.

No. 63—*D. O. letter from Lt. Col. J. Desaraj Urs, Officer Commanding the Mysore Troops, to Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer*, K.C.S.I., *Dewan of Mysore, dated 13th September* 1897.

I have read the draft, and I think the proposal is an excellent one. I hope the Government of India will accept it.

No. 64—*D. O. letter from Col. J. A. Campbell, Private Secretary to Her Highness the Maharani-Regent*, C.I., *to Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer*, K.C.S.I., *Dewan of Mysore, dated 14th September* 1897.

I saw Her Highness and at her desire requested the Resident to telegraph to Simla to the effect that Her Highness is anxious to offer assistance, but doubts whether Cavalry may be useful. If, however, Cavalry is wanted, the Mysore Imperial Regiment is at the service of the Government of India.

Her Highness much approved of the proposal to form a separate Transport Corps on the lines suggested by you. I therefore handed your letter to the Resident, who considers the idea excellent, but he will of course reply to you.

I return Mr. Lee Warner's letter which the Resident saw.

No. 65—*D. O. letter from Col. Donald Robertson, Resident in Mysore, to Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer*, K.C.S.I., *Dewan of Mysore, dated Bangalore, 20th September* 1897.

The Government of India, in reply to my telegram about the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, have wired that the military arrangements on the frontier are now complete and that they have no place for any additional Cavalry, hence the offer from Mysore cannot be accepted though the Government of India wish to recognize cordially the spirit in which your offer was made. I am advising Her Highness by telegram of this decision through Colonel Campbell.

I enclose copy of the telegram sent to Colonel Campbell.

No. 66—*Telegram dated the 20th instant (September 1897), from Col. Donald Robertson, Resident in Mysore, to Colonel J. A. Campbell, Private Secretary to Her Highness the Maharani-Regent*, C.I.

Please inform Her Highness, with reference to her offer of the Imperial Service Lancers for employment in the North, that the military arrangements on the frontier have already been completed and that Cavalry are not required. The Government of India nevertheless desire me to convey to Her Highness their cordial appreciation of the spirit in which the offer was made by her.

No. 67—*D. O. letter from Col. Donald Robertson, Resident in Mysore, to Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer*, K. C. S. I., *Dewan of Mysore, dated Mysore, 5th October 1897.*

The proposal that the Mysore State should maintain a Transport Corps has been carefully considered in the light of the information available, and I find that the scheme is at present in too indefinite a shape for submission to the Government of India. On several points further details are required. These I have discussed with Captain Fasken, and if you approve, he might obtain the information necessary from Major Jones, after that officer has consulted you. There is one point which occurs to me on reading through the correspondence, and it seems to me a matter of considerable importance, *viz.*, the mobilization arrangements for the Imperial Service Lancers in respect to stores and transport. These I understand in Mysore are still deficient, and it seems desirable that I should be placed in a position to explain to the Government of India why deficiencies have not as yet been made good, and what the prospects are if the necessary stores and transport being supplied to complete the local mobilization scheme and thereby to render the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers thoroughly efficient.

No. 68—*D. O. letter from Col. Donald Robertson, Résident in Mysore, to Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer*, K. C. S. I., *Dewan of Mysore, dated Bangalore, 20th October* 1897.

Please see my D. O. letter of the 5th October about your offer to maintain a Transport Train. This was to absorb the present Regimental Transport "*in the formation of a larger but independent Transport Corps, with carts and with* "*the men in charge all properly drilled and armed*" *&c. &c.*

Major Jones, however, now says (in a letter to Captain Fasken) that "*the offer now made is simply to put the Regimental Transport on a footing to* "*enable it to be used independently of the Imperial Service Regiment if required, and* "*if for the purpose it is necessary to purchase a few more ponies, the State is* "*willing to do so.*"

The offer in its present form appears to me hardly to amount to an offer to do anything special. As I understand it, the proposal is merely to do what the State has already engaged to do—an effective Regimental Transport being an essential portion of the Imperial Service Scheme. At present the Regimental Transport is considerably below its proper strength (in that the majority of ponies at Kunigal being either brood mares or young stock not immediately fit for service), and the Imperial Service Lancers can therefore be hardly considered to be entirely efficient. Major Jones further branches off into some entirely irrelevant remarks regarding the subsidy and the 2nd regiment of Imperial Service Cavalry, which it appears unnecessary for me to discuss, as he has probably not seen the whole of the correspondence which is before me now. The question I asked regarding the 2nd Imperial Service Regiment, which the Durbar have more than once offered to maintain, was simply in order that I might be enabled to send up the case in a complete form. The maintenance of this Regiment is not, I admit, immediately under consideration, but the point will doubtless arise when the offer for transport is being considered, and I wished to know exactly how the matter stood. You will, I hope, appreciate my present difficulty. I have informed the Foreign Secretary that a definite offer may be expected, but as yet I have received nothing upon which I can frame any certain proposal. If you would prefer that this should be done, I am quite willing to allow the matter to stand over for the present. Sir H. Melliss will probably be here during the cold weather, and opportunity might perhaps be taken of his visit to discuss the question and come to some definite decision.

No. 69.—*D. O. letter from Col. Donald Robertson, Resident in Mysore, to Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer,* K. C. S. I., *Dewan of Mysore, dated Bangalore, 7th November* 1897.

I have just heard from the Foreign Secretary in regard to your offer to maintain a Transport Train. Sir W. Cuningham mentions that the proposal is very acceptable, and suggests that the total cost might, for the present at any rate, be limited by the amount which would have been necessary for the 2nd Imperial Service Regiment which Mysore originally offered. Sir H. Melliss is prepared to advise as to details if required to do so, and the Foreign Secretary adds that he awaits the official report which I promised to submit when I received more complete information from you.

No. 70.—*Memorandum by Major Jones, Military Assistant to the Government of Mysore, dated* 13*th November* 1897.

Proposed Transport Corps offered for Imperial Service, and Resident's letter of 7th November 1897.

This letter seems to call for a reply explaining to him more clearly the offer conveyed—September last (marked A.)

The offer is to absorb (see C) the present Transport in the formation of a larger but independent corps.

The above may be said to be the general terms, but the definition of the limit of the offer is shown in the methhod (see B) proposed to meet its costs *viz.*, per reduction by $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Local Service Regiment, and comes to Rs. 5,000 per mensem. I think that in replying to the Resident it will be unnecessary to notice the suggestion made by the Foreign Secretary in accepting an offer which evidently has not been completely understood.

In your present reply to the Resident the offer can be more exactly defined in money as above.

		Rs.
2 Resaldars	at 160 =	320
2 Jamadars	at 50 =	100
12 Daffadars	at 35 =	420
2 Trumpeters	at 26 =	52
12 Lce. Daffadars	at 28 =	336
144 Sawars	at 26 =	3,744
4 Farriers	at 26 =	104
2 Peshkars	at 35 =	70
Total Rs. p. m.		5,146

The Government of India can, when they have received full information, make any further suggestions in a formal way.

If however you wish to take notice of the remark which, with the little sentence "for the present at any rate" may mean more than it looks, I would suggest attacking the whole question and ascertaining what the Government really eventually wants. In this case I think you might point out that when two Regiments were offered on the Silledar system, the system then in force in Mysore was intended.

The Government of India in accepting, practically squeezed Transport, which was never intended out of your innocent offer, and under the circumstances (though of course the Durbar would never withdraw from an offer once made) as the total cost of the Transport Corps and one Regiment would reach practically the total of two Cavalry Regiments, and as one Local Corps is required for State use, perhaps the Government of India will definitely fix the Imperial Service requirements from the State at a Transport Corps and one Regiment of Cavalry without Regimental Transport.

Dewan's Notes on the above, dated 16th November 1897.

Thanks. I have replied to Resident by D. O. as per copy enclosed.

I must leave the discussion with Sir H. Melliss in your hands, as I shall probably be in Burma when he arrives. I can give you my views before I go. The chief point, *from which there should be no departure*, is about the cost. We must avoid additional expenditure, as no addition can be justified upon any reasonable grounds.

No. 71.—*D. O. letter from Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, K. C. S. I., Dewan of Mysore, to Colonel Donald Robertson, Resident in Mysore, dated Camp Naikikere Hiriyur Taluk), 15th November* 1897.

I have duly received your D. O of the 7th instant, conveying the welcome intimation that the Durbar's proposal to maintain a Transport Corps on an independent basis is acceptable to the Government of India. The Durbar will gladly

Jeypore to study the system in force there and to submit a report of the way in which the Mysore State can organize and maintain a Transport Corps for Imperial purposes, without any material addition to the present annual Military Expenditure. The initial cost of providing the 300 carts and the necessary number of ponies the Durbar are prepared to meet by means of a special grant; but as regards annual maintenance, they are, for obvious reasons, anxious to avoid an addition to the present Military Budget, as any such addition would be a permanent charge upon the State's resources.

4. Major Jones has instructions to start for Gwalior as soon as he hears that the Transport Corps on duty in the N. W. Frontier have returned. I beg that he may be given the necessary facilities for conducting the proposed investigation.

5. I may add that I have been studying the question of locating the headquarters of the Transport Corps proposed at a place where its maintenance would be least costly. Ideas of starting a Hay Farm and utilizing the ponies in connection with it, the transport of hay to Bangalore for Military requirements, &c., are engaging my attention, and Major Jones has instructions to investigate them in my absence.

6. If you can obtain for me any advice or suggestion on the best method of organizing and maintaining the proposed Transport Corps, I shall feel much obliged.

I am afraid the above is very meagre, but I trust it contains the basis on which you can obtain from the Government of India an expression of their views on the subject and what they would be prepared to approve and sanction.

P S.—I have asked Major Jones to give you any other information you may require.

No. 76.—*Letter No. 1559, dated Bangalore, 24th March 1898, from Lieutenant Colonel Donald Robertson, Resident in Mysore, to Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, K. C. S. I., Dewan of Mysore.*

You will recollect that in September 1897 you informed me that Her Highness the Maharani-Regent was desirous of organizing and maintaining a separate pony and cart transport train, equipped on the style of the Jeypore and Gwalior Transport Trains, which would enable Mysore to render the assistance which would always be its duty and privilege to afford. The train was to consist of 300 carts and 700 ponies, and the cost was to be met, in part at least, by reducing 100 sowars and horses in the Imperial Service Lancers, and the Silledar Horse, or a total reduction of 200 sowars and 200 horses.

2. Having addressed the Government of India on the subject and received a reply, I have now the pleasure of informing you, for the information of Her Highness the Maharani-Regent, that the Governor General in Council approves this proposal and is prepared to afford it every encouragement.

3. The Government of India will now await a further report showing in detail the initial outlay required, the annual maintenance charges, and the savings to be effected by reducing 100 sowars in each of the two Cavalry Regiments, namely, the Imperial Service Lancers and the Silledar Cavalry. This report, I have no doubt, the Durbar will be in a position to furnish so soon as Major Jones and the Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Troops, shall have been enabled to visit Jeypore and Gwalior.

Dewan's order dated 25th March 1898 on the above.

Military Assistant.—I have submitted a copy of this letter and of my D. O dated 15th December 1897 to Her Highness for information.

I transfer this to you and shall be glad to discuss the question with you any morning.

When do you expect to be able to visit Gwalior and Jeypore ?

Has Resident taken any action in the matter of your deputation ?

avail themselves of Sir H. Melliss' offer to advise regarding the details of the corps suitable for maintenance by the State. The Durbar fully concur in the advisability of a defined limit of cost, and it will be their endeavour to avoid any addition to the present Military expenditure of the State; and if they succeed in their endeavour, it will be found that the total cost of the present Imperial Service Cavalry Regiment and of the proposed Transport Corps will be well within the cost of two Cavalry Regiments. By adopting my proposal (as per my D. O. of 13th September 1897) for the formation of the independent Transport Corps, 1st, by the absorption of the present Regimental Transport for the Imperial Service Cavalry, and 2nd, by a reduction (about 30 per cent) of the strength of the Local Service Cavalry, the annual Military Expenditure of the State can easily be kept at its present figure.

These and other details the Durbar will gladly discuss with Sir H. Melliss during his next visit to Mysore.

No. 72.—*Dewan's instructions, dated 4th December* 1897, *regarding action to be taken by Military Assistant.*

Major Jones should proceed to Gwalior and Jeypore as soon their Transport Corps return from the Tirah Expedition to learn the details of the constitution of those corps with a view to the organisation of a similar corps in Mysore for Imperial Service in accordance with Her Highness' recent offer.

No. 73—*D. O. letter from Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer,* K.C.S.I., *Dewan of Mysore, to Major R. G. Jones, Military Assistant, dated Bangalore, 15th December* 1897.

Please see the enclosed. It is rather hard upon me, this thing coming at the last moment. I believe I have given the Resident what he immediately requires. For any more information he may want I refer him to you.

No. 74—*Telegram, dated Sagar, 15th December* 1897, *despatched from Shimoga, from Col. Donald Robertson, Resident in Mysore, to Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer,* K.C.S.I., *Dewan of Mysore.*

Before you start kindly let me hear from you about the proposed Transport Corps so that I may be able to send the complete report which the Foreign Department are awaiting.

No. 75—*D. O. letter from Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer,* K.C.S.I., *Dewan of Mysore, to Col. Donald Robertson, Resident in Mysore, dated Bangalore, 15th December* 1897.

Your wire from Sagar about Transport Corps reached me just now (6½ P. M.) and I have no papers by me and have to leave by the mail train in a couple of hours or so. But I shall attempt to give hereunder a brief statement of how the matter stands, which will probably be sufficient for the report Government of India expect from you.

1. The Durbar propose to raise and maintain a separate Transport Corps for Imperial Service. The corps to consist of 300 carts with 600 ponies, together with an additional number of ponies (50 to 100) for emergency—total, say, 300 carts and 700 ponies. In addition the Durbar will maintain the nucleus for a Regimental Transport. It is believed 100 ponies would be sufficient for this purpose.

2. As it is desired that the above proposals should not involve any material addition to our Military Expenditure, it is proposed (with the approval of the Government of India) to reduce the strength of the Imperial Service Cavalry by 100 sowars and that of the Local Service Cavalry by a like number of sowars. This reduction of 200 sowars will provide, it is believed, sufficient for the maintenance of 400 transport ponies. The cost of maintaining the other 400 transport ponies may, it is hoped, be recouped to a large extent by the use of the animals in various ways during ordinary times.

3. The organization of the Transport Corps, the most economical way of maintaining it, the remunerative ways in which the corps might be used in ordinary times, &c., are questions which require to be carefully studied, and for this purpose the Durbar are proposing to depute Major Jones to Gwalior and

No. 77—*Telegram from Major R. G. Jones, Military Assistant to Government of Mysore, to Col. Sir Howard Melliss, K.C.S.I., Inspector General of Imperial Service Troops, dated 26th March* 1898.

Please inform when Gwalior or Jeypore Transport Trains are likely to return. Durbar would like me, with your permission, to inspect and gather hints from these corps.

No. 78—*Telegram from Col. Sir Howard Melliss, K.C.S.I., Inspector General of Imperial Service Troops, to Major R. G. Jones, Military Assistant to Government of Mysore, dated Simla, 28th March* 1898.

Your telegram 26th. Will let you know as soon as orders issue for return of Jeypore and Gwalior Corps.

No. 79—*D. O. letter from Col. Donald Robertson, Resident in Mysore, to Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, K. C. S. I., Dewan of Mysore, dated 1st November* 1898.

With reference to what you told me the other day about the Transport Train not involving any extra expenditure whatever in maintenance, please refer to para 2 of your letter to me of the 15th December 1897. The language there employed does not appear to me to warrant the conclusion that under no circumstances did you contemplate any increase to your annual Military Expenditure. If Major Jones has not furnished you with the figures of annual maintenance, I think he should be pressed to do so at once My report to the Government of India is long overdue. Will you therefore kindly let me hear from you on the question of your proposed Transport Trains as early as possible.

No. 80.—*Note by Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, K.C.S.I. Dewan of Mysore, dated Calcutta, 9th March* 1899.

The Mysore Imperial Service Transport Corps should, it is proposed, consist of 4 troops.

Each troop will be composed as follows :—

	125 Ponies.
These details can be varied	50 Carts.
to the extent considered.	60 Drivers.
	10 Daffedars and Lance Daffedars.
	1 Troop Daffedar.
	1 Jamedar.

The entire corps will thus consist of 200 carts and 500 ponies, which is the strength of the Gwallior Transport Corps.

2. In organizing the Mysore Corps, it is proposed to follow, as far as possible, the arrangements and patterns of the Jeypore Corps, which have been reported upon so favorably both by Major Jones and Captain Peyton.

3. The probable cost of the proposed Transport Corps is given below :—

1. HEAD-QUARTER STAFF OF TRAIN.

Initial Expenses.

Buildings as per P. W. D. Estimate.

	Rs.
Workshops	7,600
Store Rooms	4,459
ent Godown and Workshop	3,762
ommandant's Quarters	5,500
erks, &c.	10,500
ads, &c.	4,843
Buildings Total ..	36,664
workshop	1,466
r staff	1,410
Total ..	2,876
Total Initial Cost ..	39,540

B. The recurrent or Annual Cost of Staff, which includes storemen, &c.

	Rs.
Clothing at say Rs. 20 each approximately ..	400
Salaries	12,216
Total Annual Cost of Staff ..	12,616

2. TROOPS EXPENDITURE.

A. Initial Expenses.

Buildings as per P. W. D. Estimate.

	Rs.
Cart-sheds	4,750
Harness rooms	4,128
Pony-standings	300
Jamedar's huts, &c.	1,530
Drivers	26,875
Buildings Total ..	37,583
Troops' Ponies at Rs. 150	18,750
Harness sets (about 60)	3,120
50 carts at Rs. 130	6,500
Camp Equipage	845
Cost of Serge Clothing to be kept in store for use when ordered out .. .	3,600
Total ..	32,815
Grand Total Initial Cost of a Troop ..	70,398

B. The recurrent or Annual Cost of a Troop.

125 Ponies maintenance	22,500
Do line gear	1,855
Repair and replacement of Harness, say once in 5 years	650
Clothing of Troop	2,250
Pay of Troop	8,568
Total Annual Cost of a Troop ..	35,823

Thus the entire cost of the Mysore Transport Corps of 4 Troops will be as follows:—

	Initial Outlay. Rs.	Annual Cost. Rs.
Head-quarter Staff ..	39,540	12,616
Troop A	70,398	35,823
Troop B	70,398	35,823
Troop C	70,398	35,823
Troop D	70,398	35,823
Total ..	3,21,132	1,55,908

The Durbar are prepared to incur at once the required in but as regards the annual expenditure they are anxious to possible by a reduction of the Military Budget of the State.

5. No reduction is feasible in the Local Infantry This Force is very poorly paid and its improvement at an is engaging the attention of the Durbar, and the subject with.

efficient. This scheme was never fully realised; for the local Cavalry continued to exist, and the second Imperial Service Regiment was not raised.

Your letter of the 13th September 1897 communicated the wish of Her Highness the Maharani-Regent to raise a distinct Transport Corps for Imperial Service; and in your letter of the 15th December 1897, the strength of this corps was put at 300 carts and 700 ponies, the organisation being modelled on that of the similar corps in the Jeypore and Gwallior States. It was also suggested that, to meet the outlay in organising the Transport Train, the existing Regiment of Imperial Service Cavalry and the Silladar Horse should each be reduced by 100 men and horses. Colonel Robertson's letter No. 1559, of the 25th March 1898, informed you that these proposals were approved by the Government of India.

Your note of the 9th March last suggests modifications of the arrangement made in 1898. The Transport Train described in that note would consist of only 500 ponies and 200 carts instead of the numbers agreed to by the Government of India. It is also proposed (i) to reduce the strength of the Regiment of Imperial Service Lancers still further from 480 to 448, and (ii) in addition, to convert the existing Silladar Horse into a second Regiment of Imperial Service Cavalry 448 strong, subject to the conditions that only one Regiment will be liable, at one and the same time, for service outside the State, and that the equipage for Active Service shall be maintained for one Regiment only.

Thus the scheme set out in your note differs very materially from that which was agreed to in March last, and which, you will be glad to hear, was cordially accepted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State. In the opinion of the Government of India far stronger reasons than have been urged are required to justify such a departure from the policy and the decisions adopted so recently as March 1898. Moreover, it would appear that, when fully carried out, the scheme of 1898 will probably prove the more economical of the two, as the Silladar Horse, when reduced, will be less expensive to maintain than a second Regiment of Imperial Service Cavalry. And I may add that it is inconsistent with the general principles laid down by the Government of India, in connection with the organisation of Imperial Service Troops, that the ordinary forces of a State should be trained up to the standard of Imperial Service Troops. In these circumstances the Government of India regret that they are unable to accord sanction to the present proposals of the Mysore Durbar; and while recognizing the laudable motives which have prompted the offer now made, the Government of India have decided to adhere to the arrangement made in 1898.

The Government of India also prefer not to accept the suggestion that the Mysore State should be provided with a full time Inspecting Officer. The objection entertained by the Governor General in Council to such an arrangement is that it involves a risk of the Inspecting Officer virtually passing into the position of a Commanding Officer, and so infringing the rule that the Imperial Service Troops should be inspected and taught, but not commanded, by Inspecting Officers.

I think I rightly understood from our recent conversations (*a*) that no particular measures have been taken as yet for the special purpose of organizing the new Transport Corps, and (*b*) that the work can be, and now will be, pushed on rapidly to a satisfactory conclusion.

No. 82—*D. O. letter from Mr. J. A. Crawford, Offg. Resident in Mysore, to Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer,* K. C. S. I, *Dewan of Mysore, dated Bangalore, 14th September* 1899.

I wish to invite your attention to the last paragraph (quoted in the margin) of my letter of the 6th July on the subject of the new Transport Corps for Imperial Service.

"I think I rightly understood from our recent conversations (*a*) that no particular measures have been taken as yet for the special purpose of organizing the new Transport Corps, and (*b*) that the work can be, and now will be, pushed on rapidly to a satisfactory conclusion."

You have been separately informed* that Captain Fasken's tenure of the appointment of Inspecting Officer of Imperial Service Troops has been extended for one year, *i. e.*, until the 31st October 1900. I think it desirable that you should know why the Government of India were pleased to sanction this extension which involved a departure from ordinary Military rules. It was done as a special case in the interest of the Mysore State and of the Im-

*First Assistant Resident's letter No. 3737, dated the 24th August.

perial Service Troops here, and for the express purpose of avoiding a change of Inspecting Officers whilst the Transport Corps which the Mysore Government has offered to maintain is being organized.

It is evident therefore that the Government of India anticipate that the organization will be completed before the end of October 1900.

I have no experience of Transport Corps; but it seems to me obvious that there is a great deal to be done here within the next twelve months, *e.g.*, in providing—

(*a*) proper lines and accommodation;
(*b*) ponies (or perhaps mules);
(*c*) carts;
(*d*) saddlery equipment, &c.;
(*e*) trained transport establishment and followers; and finally
(*f*) Field Service equipment.

It would give me much satisfaction to be able to tell Colonel Robertson on his return that a definite and a practical start had been made in all essential matters of organization for the new Transport Corps. I have no doubt that you are still entirely in accord with me as to the importance of dealing with this business apart from other questions relating to Imperial Service Troops, and of pushing it on rapidly to a satisfactory conclusion.

No. 83—*D. O. letter (confidential) from Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer*, K. C. S. I., *Dewan of Mysore, to Col. Donald Robertson*, C. S. I., *Resident in Mysore, dated Bangalore, 28th December* 1899.

Mr. Crawford's D. O. dated 6th July 1899 (on the subject of certain proposals regarding the reorganization of the Mysore Cavalry and the formation of a Transport Corps) contains certain remarks which reflect not only on the policy of the State, but in a way also upon the memory of His Highness the late Maharaja. These remarks are due I believe to a misapprehension of parts of the previous correspondence, and in the hope that I may be able, with your kind help, to prevent the possibility of any future misunderstanding on the subject, I propose in this letter to relate to you the inner history of the movement and acquaint you with the intentions and aspirations of the State from the time when the first offer was made of Troops for Imperial Defence.

I will deal in a separate letter with the reorganization of the Imperial Service Troops and the Transport Train and will confine this note entirely to a representation of the history of the movement and the connected policy of the Durbar, which will I trust clear us, in the eyes of the Government of India, from the charge of not fulfilling our own spontaneous original offers.

I should explain that in referring to the Subsidy (as I do later on) I have no wish to revive the old question. I merely do so as necessary to the proper understanding of the situation.

Under the Treaty of 1807 the Mysore State was bound to maintain 4,000 Horse of which 1,000 were for purposes of internal order and 3,000 for service in the field with British Troops. In lieu of the abovementioned 3,000 Horse the British Government at the Rendition of the State in 1881 instituted the Enhanced Subsidy of 10½ lakhs, but waived its levy for 15 years till 1896.

If the material interests of the Mysore State alone were to be considered it would of course have been preferable to maintain the Troops rather than pay the cost of them by way of the Enhanced Subsidy. It was however, not this aspect of the question which His Highness the late Maharaja felt so keenly as the fact that the Enhanced Subsidy took away from him the valued privilege of contributing Troops for Imperial purposes. This had been his feeling for some years, when towards the latter part of 1887 he heard of the new policy of Lord Dufferin of allowing the Native States to improve a portion of their Troops and to offer the same for service side by side with the English Troops for Imperial Defence. This new policy showed the anomalous military position of Mysore in a stronger light than even before; for, on the one hand this large State was being asked to commute into a money payment, the Troops it was bound to contribute on occasions of war: on the other hand other States were being encouraged under the new policy to offer new contributions of spec-

ally trained war Troops for Imperial purposes. In the new policy His Highness saw an opportunity which would justify a reconsideration of the older policy which had led to the imposition of the Enhanced Subsidy. His Highness knew full well that the *existing* army in Mysore (which before the Rendition had been reduced to the minimum required for local purposes) was quite insufficient for furnishing any Troops for Imperial Service, and he was also convinced that the State could not afford to raise *additional* new Troops for Imperial Service if the Enhanced Subsidy (then in abeyance) was eventually to be levied. And yet he was most anxious to be allowed a direct part in the Military defence of the Empire and to be afforded an opportunity for showing his personal loyalty in the field. Animated by these sentiments he made the offer contained in his letter, dated 17th December 1887. In that letter he represented that his duty of Military Service to the Paramount Power was not being discharged in the best way possible and he asked to be allowed to raise new Troops for Imperial Defence. In thus offering to raise new Troops, he did not say how the cost should be met, for he naturally preferred to make no suggestion upon that point, and he expected—not unreasonably—that the cost of any new Troops he might be permitted to raise for Imperial Service would surely be taken into account, when the time arrived for the levy of the Enhanced Subsidy.

His Highness' offer (17th December 1887) was under such circumstances *not*—like that of other States—to convert a portion of existing Troops into Imperial Service Regiments; it was to raise *new Troops* and to train them for Imperial Service. I believe that this differentiation between the Mysore offer and the offer of other Native States was at that time quite understood by the Government of India. [The offer was made on 17th December 1887 and His Highness was in Calcutta from the 3rd to 10th January 1888, and under His Highness' instructions I had special opportunities of explaining at Calcutta the exact scope and special features of the Mysore offer. I however prefer not to rely upon private correspondence and conversations though my entire original confidential file is at your disposal for reference.] The text of His Highness' letter, dated 17th December 1887, leaves no doubt as to what was meant, and His Excellency the Viceroy's reply, dated 14th January 1888, acknowledging His Highness' offer "to raise and maintain" Troops, also showed that the Mysore offer had been understood as one to "raise" additional Troops and in that way as different from the offer of other Native States. Nothing further transpired till November 1888.

Kharita, dated 17th December 1887.

Viceroy's Kharita, dated 14th January 1888.

In that month I wrote* to the Resident, expressing His Highness' anxiety that the matter should be settled before Lord Dufferin's term of office expired; I pointed out how Mysore was unable to prepare any portion of its existing Troops for Imperial Service, how it had to raise altogether new Troops for the purpose, how on this ground the Mysore offer was expressly different from that of other Native States, and how it was desirable that the matter as regards Mysore should receive special consideration from Lord Dufferin before he left India. To this letter the Resident (Sir Harry Prendergast) replied* asking me to compare the cost of the Mysore Cavalry and Barr Infantry with that of a force consisting of three Regiments of Cavalry and three Battalions of Infantry according to scales which he specified. He also wished to know how soon such a force could be organized, "so that a strong Regiment of Cavalry or a strong Regiment of Infantry would at all times be complete and ready to take the field." Sir Harry Prendergast's enquiry as above was about a *new* force to be raised specially for Imperial Service, and the composition and strength of this force were his own suggestions. In reply to the above I wrote my D. O. letter dated 29th November 1888, giving Sir Harry Prendergast the information he asked. It is to this letter apparently that Mr. Crawford in his present D. O. of 6th July 1899 refers, when he says that the original offer "contemplated the maintenance of two Cavalry and five Infantry Re-"giments for Imperial Service, the strength of each of the former being 396

*Letter dated 17th November 1888.

*Letter dated 23rd November 1888.

Letter dated 29th November 1888.

"and of the latter 720." I beg that the letter itself may be read and I am sure it does not bear the construction put upon it by Mr. Crawford. The letter discussed alternative methods of raising a force for Imperial Service in reply to Sir Harry Prendergast's enquiry. It gave information as follows:—

	Rs.
If Mysore retained its 2 Cavalry Regiments for local purposes and raised 3 new Cavalry Regiments for Imperial purposes—each Regiment having 396 Troopers—the cost of the 3 additional Regiments would be ..	7,69,395
or	
If Cavalry were not required and the Mysore contribution was to be in Infantry, 7 Battalions of Infantry could be raised, 2 of them retained for local purposes and the other 5 to be available for Imperial purposes costing	7,58,278

and so on, other alternatives were also discussed.

All that can be inferred from my letter in question (of 29th November 1888) is that His Highness was willing *to raise new Troops* at an annual cost of 7½ lakhs of Rupees for Imperial purposes. That the cardinal feature of the Mysore offer was "to raise new Troops" and not "to convert any portion of *existing* Troops" was thoroughly understood by all in 1888.

His Excellency Lord Dufferin left India before anything definite was settled, and nothing further transpired till 1890. Then on 23rd January 1890 the decision of the Government of India was conveyed in Residency letter No. 149-2490. With this letter ends the first chapter, and begins the second chapter, of the history of the Imperial Service movement in Mysore. The letter showed that the special character of the original Mysore offer had been forgotten and some parts of the previous correspondence had been misread. For instance, the proposal of the Durbar was described as one "to gradually increase the present number of Infantry and Cavalry," whereas what we had actually asked was to be allowed to *immediately* raise *new* Troops. Again the limit of "a Regiment of Cavalry and a Regiment of Infantry always being kept ready for active service, &c." was Sir Harry Prendergast's idea and not the Durbar's proposal.

Residency letter dated 23rd January 1890.

Leaving out of consideration such unimportant variations as the above, there was no doubt that the Residency letter in question was intended to convey the final decision of the Government of India. This decision was to the effect that the Government of India was prepared to accept two Cavalry Regiments each 600 strong, *subject to the condition that the force was not to be an addition to the existing local Cavalry.* This last named condition completely altered the whole question. The original offer of 1887 was to raise *new* additional troops for Imperial Service, the acceptance of 1890 was of a portion of the *existing* Troops converted for Imperial Service. The original offer involved no reduction of the very small force which Mysore already had for purely local purposes, and did not contemplate making any portion of it available for Imperial Service; the acceptance of the Government was of the whole of this local force for Imperial Service leaving no force whatever for local purposes. Thus the condition imposed by the orders of January 1890—that no additional force should be raised—had the effect of rejecting His Highness the Maharaja's offer of 1887 to raise additional *new* troops.

Under such circumstances all I ask is that His Highness the late Maharaja's endeavour and action to give effect, as far as lay in him, to the wishes of the Government of India be judged—not by the terms of his original offer—but by the circumstances and conditions which surrounded the new problem which was raised by the Government of India's decision conveyed in the Residency letter of January 1890. In dealing with this problem His Highness was anxious to solve it on its own merits. It was easy for him to have said that he did not see his way to converting the local Cavalry into Imperial Service Cavalry; but he was anxious not in this way to lose the only opportunity which was apparently left him of realizing his loyal wish to make some contribution towards Imperial Defence.

Hence in letter dated 6th March 1890, while thanking His Excellency for proposing to include Mysore in the Scheme of Imperial Defence, it was pointed out that there were large local demands upon the Mysore Cavalry even in ordinary times, that it might not be feasible to convert the whole of it into the proposed Re-

Letter dated 6th March 1890.

giments for War Service outside Mysore, that in time of War it might be found undesirable to reduce the local Cavalry to be stationed in various parts of the Province to much below its present sanctioned strength of 1,000 Troopers, and that what additional strength and what additional cost would be required if Mysore were to supply two War Regiments, were questions which remained for consideration and settlement.

Letter dated 10th May 1890.

On 10th May 1890 I further sent to the Resident Major Macintire's Memo explaining how difficult it was for the Durbar to convert its two existing Cavalry Regiments into War Regiments, *without a material addition to the strength.*

Then after further investigation of the question—how much of the present Cavalry was required for purely local purposes and how much was available for transfer to an Imperial Service Regiment—and on the understanding that the latter being organized for Imperial Service in time of War, did not preclude its being used for State purposes at other times, His Highness on 25th March 1891 decided to organize one Imperial Service Regiment out of the two local Regiments. Nothing was then said about a 2nd Regiment of Imperial Service Cavalry, and in reply to a subsequent enquiry* from the Resident, it was stated that the question would require future consideration, especially with reference to the strength of Cavalry required for local purposes and the additional expenditure allowable for the purpose.

Memo and letter dated 25th March 1891.

*Letter dated 5th May 1891.

Further experience showed not only that a full Regiment was indispensable for local purposes but that the Military Budget had already far exceeded the limit contemplated when the Imperial Service Regiment was formed in March 1891, owing to the subsequent addition of a Pony Transport and to other unforeseen items. With such experience His Highness the Maharaja, who took such warm interest and personal pains to organize the present Imperial Service Regiment, was reluctantly compelled to drop the subject of a 2nd Regiment. No formal communication of this was made to the Residency, as the matter had always been understood to be one left to His Highness' own free discretion and initiation. His Highness' policy was—and we loyally continue to carry it out after his demise—that Mysore should furnish one really good Regiment thoroughly disciplined and equipped.

In the matter of expenditure however, the present Imperial Service Regiment has (as already stated) exceeded the limit contemplated when the Regiment was reorganized. Before the reorganization, the annual cost of the Regiment (with a fighting strength of 570 and total strength of 587) was Rs. 2,01,146, and now in 1899-1900 (with a fighting strength of 516 and total strength of 673) the annual cost with the Pony Transport amounts to Rs. 3,72,676 (see appended statement). The large increase of nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs was unavoidable, but I submit the money has been well spent and I believe that, in regard to barracks, equipment, mounting and salaries, the Mysore Imperial Service Regiment will compare favorably with the best corps of the British Service.

It is my opinion that Mysore can add little to what has already been done. The reorganization of the 2nd Regiment is impossible, without raising an additional corps for local purposes, and to do this would be to impose a serious strain on the resources of the State.

In concluding this part of the subject—relating to the effect which has been given to the wishes of the Government of India as conveyed in January 1890—I beg to add that what has been accomplished was due to His Highness the late Maharaja's keen personal interest to see Mysore represented in the Scheme of Imperial Defence. That his original offer to raise new Troops was not accepted did not diminish his interest in the movement; the fact that of all Native States, Mysore makes by far the largest money contribution for external defence (by means of the Annual Subsidy of 35 lakhs) did not cool his ardour to make a contribution also in Troops; nor did the reduction of the existing Cavalry for local purposes to less than half its sanctioned strength, deter him from organizing the present Regiment for Imperial Service. And I submit that these facts have an important bearing upon any estimate of His High-

ness' endeavour to carry out the policy of the Government of India laid down in January 1890.

I now come to the third and concluding part of my narrative.

The fact that our offer of the Imperial Service Cavalry for active service had been refused on two previous occasions when the Gwalior and Jeypore Transports had been accepted, led the Durbar to consider whether their wish to be represented in future expeditions was not more likely to be fulfilled if their contribution to Imperial Defence took the evidently more acceptable form of Transport. Hence the enquiry made in my letter dated 13th September 1897, whether it would be acceptable to the British Government if the Durbar raised an independent Transport Corps of somewhat greater strength than the existing Regimental Transport of 300 ponies. At the same time, however, I promised adherence to the declared policy of the Government of India that no material increase should be made to the State's Military Expenditure, and I myself was also anxious that the present Military Budget of the State should not be exceeded. It was with this object that I expressly suggested that any increased expenditure for the purpose of the proposed Transport Corps should be met by corresponding reductions in other parts of our Military Budget. Again, when the Government of India had expressed itself approvingly of a Transport Corps from Mysore, I wrote in my letter dated 16th November 1897 promising to "avoid any addition to the present Military Expenditure of the State." I stated also what was then my opinion that by the absorption of the existing Regimental Transport and by a 30 per cent reduction of the local Cavalry Regiment the total Military Expenditure of the State could "easily be kept at its present figure," and I concluded by saying that these and other details could be discussed with Colonel Sir Howard Melliss whose advice in the matter had been offered to the Durbar.

Letter dated 13th September 1897.

Letter dated 16th November 1897.

Then in the first week of the next month (December 1897) came the conference at the Residency at which Col. Sir Howard Melliss, the Resident and myself were present. At that conference Sir Howard Melliss suggested that not only the local Cavalry Regiment (the reduction of which alone I had previously proposed) but also the Imperial Service Regiment could easily be reduced by 100 Sowars each, and that the saving effected by such reduction *plus* the cost of the existing Regimental Transport would very nearly provide for a Transport Corps of the Gwalior and Jeypore patterns of some 300 carts and 600 ponies with an addition of 50 to 100 ponies as a margin for emergencies and also a nucleus for a Regimental Transport. At that time we went into some calculations of figures and the scheme seemed so easily feasible within the limits of the present Military Budget, that I found no difficulty in promising to elaborate it upon the suggested data which were the only ones I had so far in my possession. It was at the same time understood that the deputation of Major Jones to Gwalior and Jeypore to study their systems was necessary before our own scheme could be properly elaborated.

Residency Conference —December 1897.

After the above conference the Resident left on tour and I prepared to proceed to Burma on leave. On the eve of my departure—in fact a couple of hours before I was to take the train—I received a telegram from the Resident who was then in Shimoga District asking that I should write about the Transport Corps before I started. In reply I wrote at once my D. O. dated 15th December 1897, and prefaced it by saying that it was a hurried attempt (made without any records by me) to give a brief statement of how the matter stood. I then gave him the figures about reduction of Cavalry and strength of Transport. These were the same as had been suggested at the above Residency Conference as I had then no other data whatever. At the same time I made it quite clear (at least I thought I did so) that the financial condition of the present Military Expenditure not being materially exceeded was an essential feature of the whole scheme. What I said was as follows :—

D. O. dated 15th December 1897.

"As it is desired that the above proposals should not involve any material "addition to our Military Expenditure, it is proposed (with the approval of the

"Government of India) to reduce the strength of the Imperial Service Cavalry "by 100 Sowars and that of the Local Service Cavalry by a like number of "Sowars. This reduction of 200 Sowars will provide, it is believed, sufficient for "the maintenance of 400 Transport Ponies. The cost of maintaining the other "400 Transport Ponies, may, it is hoped, be recouped to a large extent by "the use of the animals in various ways during ordinary times."

Again—

"The Durbar are proposing to depute Major Jones to Gwalior and Jeypore "to study the system in force there and to submit a report of the way in which "the Mysore State can organize and maintain a Transport Corps for Imperial "purposes, without any material addition to the present annual Military Ex- "penditure. The initial cost of providing the 300 carts and the necessary num- "ber of ponies, the Durbar are prepared to meet by means of a special grant, "but as regards annual maintenance they are, for obvious reasons, anxious "to avoid an addition to the present Military Budget, as any such addition would "be a permanent charge upon the State's resources."

And I concluded by saying—

"I am afraid the above is very meagre, but I trust it contains the basis on 'which you can obtain from the Government of India an expression of their 'views on the subject and what they would be prepared to approve and 'sanction."

In dwelling so fully upon the contents of my letter of 15th December 1897 and the circumstances under which it was written, my object is to show that I did not intend that letter as a final statement of what the Durbar were prepared to offer. It showed what the Durbar wished to be able to do and how they proposed to proceed in the matter. Afterwards in due course Major R. G. Jones and Captain A. G. Peyton (who also was subsequently deputed) visited Gwalior and Jeypore and inspected their Transport Systems, and from the accurate data which they placed at my disposal, I found that the reduction of 100 Sowars of the Imperial Service Corps and 100 of the Local Regiment would not meet the cost of a Train of the strength suggested at the Residency Conference abovementioned, and consequently in March 1899 I framed a scheme proposing certain further reductions of both Cavalry Regiments and making the Transport Train of a strength of which the cost could be mainly provided for by reductions. This I did certainly in harmony with the intentions of the Durbar in making the offer and, I would submit, also in pursuance of the declared policy of the Government of India.

To stigmatise my action as a change of policy is I think extremely unfair, both to me and the Durbar whose wishes I am endeavouring to carry out. I submit it is scarcely my fault if the communication of the 15th December 1897 was accepted as anything more than what it professed to be—namely, an outline of the wishes of the Durbar, the carrying out of which involved certain investigations which had to be made at Jeypore and Gwalior and which required the necessary financial provision by reduction of the existing Military establishment.

In conclusion, I must ask your kind assistance to clear the Durbar and myself personally in the eyes of the Government of India, and I trust that by the light of the full account of the Imperial Service movement in Mysore, which I now place before you, you will be able to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the misreading of parts of the past correspondence which somehow has come into existence, as is evident from Mr. Crawford's letter of 6th July 1899. I submit that the pending questions, namely, a reorganization of the Mysore Cavalry (Imperial and Local Service) and the formation of a Transport Corps are capable of satisfactory settlement on their own merits without any reference to the past correspondence, and these questions will form the subject of a separate letter.

COST OF CAVALRY.

	1887-88.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Imperial Service Regiment—						
Combatants ..	..	..	613	2,53,236	516	2,41,338
Field Service Followers ..	..	..	43	9,448	46	9,364
Medical Establishment ..	..	..	2	3,100	2	3,900
Local Establishment ..	..	..	..	..	109	11,964
Special Charges ..	..	..	..	42,900	..	38,040
Annual Remount Charges ..	..	..	.	30,000	..	25,000
Transport Corps ..	..	..	..	43,000	..	43,000
Total ..	..	..	658	3,81,684	673	3,72,676
Local Service Regiment—	(For each of two Regiments.)					
Combatants ..	570	1,95,624	541	2,04,448	441	1,73,243
Followers ..	17	5,522	24	7,072	24	7,972
Special Charges ..	..	..	..	11,104	..	11,104
Annual Remount Charges .. (met from Chanda Fund.)	..	..	..	25,000	..	20,000
Total ..	587	2,01,146	565	2,47,624	465	2,11,424
Total of 2 Regiments—						
Combatants ..	1,140	3,91,248	1,154	4,57,684	957	4,14,686
Followers ..	34	11,044	67	16,520	70	16,456
Medical Establishment ..	..	..	2	3,100	2	3,900
Local Establishment ..	..	..	..	..	109	11,964
Special Charges ..	..	..	..	54,004	..	49,144
Annual Remount Charges ..	..	..	..	55,000	.	45,000
Transport Corps ..	..	..	..	43,000	..	43,000
Total ..	1,174	4,02,292	1,223	6,29,308	1,138	5,84,100

No. 84—*D. O. Letter from Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, K.C.S.I., Dewan of Mysore, to Col. Donald Robertson, C.S.I., Resident in Mysore, dated Bangalore, 28th December 1899.*

Having submitted a separate representation regarding all matters of previous correspondence, I propose to confine myself in this letter to the two pending questions, namely:—

(1) A reorganisation of the Cavalry Regiments (both Imperial and Local Service); and

(2) The formation of an independent Transport Corps for Imperial Service.

I propose to submit below the information which in my opinion is necessary for a satisfactory settlement of these questions upon their own merits, and I accordingly append detailed Statements I, II and III showing the cost of the Mysore Cavalry in 1887-88, 1898-99 and 1899-1900. For purposes of comparison I enter the total figures below:—

	Total strength.	Cost per annum.
In 1887-88.		Rs.
1st Regiment (Local) ...	587	2,01,146
2nd Regiment (Local) ...	587	2,01,146
Total ..	1,174	4,02,292
In 1898-99.		
Imperial Service Regt. ...	658	3,38,684
Do Transport ...	..	43,000
Local Service Regt. ...	565	2,47,624
Total ...	1,223	6,29,308
In 1899-1900.		
Imperial Service Regt. ...	673	3,29,676
Do Transport ...	...	43,000
Local Service Regt. ...	465	2,11,424
Total	1,138	5,84,100

Comparing the cost of one Local Regiment in 1887-88 with that of the Imperial Service Regiment in 1898-99, the increase is Rs. 1,80,538 per annum. It was upon the figures for 1898-99 that the proposals in my Memo, dated Calcutta 9th March 1899, were based. I submitted in that Memo that the strength of both Regiments might be reduced to 360 Sowars* each and that both Regiments might be trained and armed under the system prescribed for Imperial Service Troops.

* This gives as the total combatant strength of *all* ranks, 448 for each Regt.

Since these proposals were made, we have had, during the current year 1899-1900, to sanction increased rates of pay and additional establishment for the Imperial Service Regiment under the following circumstances. The harder work in this Regiment, coupled with the low rates of pay which existed, had made service in this Regiment so unpopular as to bring new enlistment to a stand-still. The need for an increase of pay and allowances had been under consideration for some time past and had been brought into prominent notice by Mr. Biddulph in his financial report. And accordingly, on the strong recommendation of the Inspecting Officer and after full investigation, the Durbar directed a substantial increase of pay all round, with Good-Conduct pay and extra Forage allowance to Non-Commissioned Officers and Sowars. At the same time an establishment of syces and other attendants consisting of 109 men had to be newly sanctioned, so as to give the Sowars more time for drill and other purely military occupation. These changes have had the desired effect, and recruiting for the Regiment is no longer at a stand-still, and the *morale* of the force has greatly improved. But the changes have all but swallowed up the saving from the originally contemplated reduction of 100 Sowars in this Regiment, which was expected to be available for the new Transport Corps, and thus all previous calculations are materially altered. Moreover, the Government of India have expressed disapproval of the Local Regiment being organized and armed like Imperial Service Troops. Under such circumstances a reconsideration is necessary of the proposals made in Memo of 9th March 1899.

I, however, find great difficulty in formulating definite proposals as to what extent the two Regiments should befurther reduced so as to provide sufficient for the purpose of forming a new Transport Corps. The recent reductions and improvements have, as a net result, yielded only the small saving of Rs. 9,008

on the Imperial Service Regiment and Rs. 36,200 on the Local Regiment. The total net saving is Rs. 45,208 as shown below :—

	1898-99		1899-1900		Difference + or —	
	Strength	Cost	Strength	Cost	Strength	Cost
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Imperial Service Regt.	658	3,81,684	673	3,72,676	+15	—9,008
Local Service Regt.	565	2,47,624	465	2,11,424	—100	—36,200
Total ..	1,223	6,29,308	1,138	5,84,100	—85	—45,208

I would add that the Local Regiment being practically unarmed to cope with even dacoits and rioters, the sufficiency of its present reduced combatant strength of 441 for purposes of local order, is a question upon which I entertain grave doubts. Whether the present combatant strength of this Regiment need necessarily be increased in the interests of local order, or some better arming of them as the Mounted Police elsewhere is feasible so as to avoid the necessity of reverting to the former strength, is a question which I beg to submit for consideration. But assuming for our present purpose that such increase can be avoided and that the whole of the present saving (Rs. 45,208) is available, the total amount at our disposal for the purpose of the new Transport Corps will be (45,208 *plus* 43,000 cost of present Regimental Transport) Rs. 88,000.

The cost of a Transport Corps of the strength given in Memo of 9th March 1899 (200 carts and 500 ponies) calculated upon the basis of appended Statements A. to E. prepared by Major Jones is given below :—

The cost per Troop consisting of 125 ponies would be—

		Rs.
A.	Feed, etc. of ponies at Rs. 15 per mensem, annually	22,500
B.	Cost of line gear	2,500
C.	Clothing, etc. of attendants .. .	2,119
D.	Pay of attendants and Troop Establishment ..	8,640
E.	Repairs and replacements to keep corps always efficient	2,978
	The total annual cost of a Troop would be ..	38,737
	and of four Troops therefore ..	1,54,948
Add Head-quarter Staff	F. Establishment ..	12,936
	G. Clothing ..	241
	The total annual cost of a train of 200 carts and 500 ponies would be therefore ..	1,68,125
	Amount available as per last para ..	88,000
	Balance to be provided ..	80,000

This balance, it may be feasible to provide by a further reduction of the Cavalry, of which the details, as it now stands, are given in Statement III. The exact method of effecting this is what now requires a practical solution.

My own opinion is that the State should provide by a fresh grant all buildings, carts, horses, etc., required for the new Transport Corps, that is, the whole of the initial expenditure. The annual up-keep, which would be a permanent charge on the resources of the State, should be provided by reductions in present expenditure, so that the future Military Budget (Cavalry and new Transport) should be within the limits of the Cavalry Budget of 1898-99, of which the details are given in Statement II. This is my own opinion only. The final decision of the Durbar, I have no doubt, will follow such advice as you may be able to give after consideration of all the circumstances of the case.

STATEMENT I.

MYSORE STATE CAVALRY.

1887-88.

I AND II REGIMENTS OF SILLEDAR HORSE.

			Rs.	
2	Regimentdars at 300	...	7,200	
12	Risaldars at 120 to 160	...	18,480	
2	Sarzaffardars at 60	...	1,440	
12	Jamadars at 50	...	7,200	
84	Dafadars at 35	...	35,280	
2	Trumpet Majors at 30	...	720	
12	Trumpeters at 26	...	3,744	
2	Kettle-drummers at 26	...	624	
2	Nishanbardars at 32	...	768	
990	966 Sowars at 26	...	3,01,392	
	24 Lance Dafadars at 28	...	8,064	
2	Farrier Majors at 30	...	720	
18	Farriers at 26	...	5,616	
1,140				3,91,2 48
1	Probationer at 50	...	600	
2	Sarpeishkars at 40	...	960	
12	Peishkars at 35	...	5,040	
15	Servants	...	1,032	
1	Cavalry Instructor	...	852	
1	Veterinarian and Establishment...		2,200	
2	Writers at 15	...	360	
34				11,044
1,174				4,02,292
40	Supernumeraries	...	19,612	

NOTE—Remounts met from Chanda Fund.

STATEMENT II—1898-99.

Strength prior to reduction of 100 Sowars in each Regiment and prior to increase of pay to the Imperial Service Regiment.

No.	Imperial Service Regiment.	Pay per annum.		No.	Local Service Regiment.	Pay per annum.	
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
1	Regimentdar at 400 ...	4,800		1	Regimentdar at 400 ..	4,800	
6	Probationers at 50 ...	3,600		1	Probationer at 40 ..	480	
	Allowance of 2nd in Command at 50.	600		6	Rissaldars at 160 ..	11,520	
				1	Sarzaphardar at 60 ..	720	
4	Squadron Commanders at 180.	8,640		6	Jamadars at 50 ..	3,600	
4	Troop Commanders at 160 ...	7,680		36	Dafadars at 35 ..	15,120	
1	Adjutant at 90 ...	1,080		1	Trumpet Major at 30 ..	360	
4	Troop Commanders at 90 ...	4,320		6	Trumpeters at 26 ..	1,872	
	Acting Troop Commander's allowance.	480		1	Kettle drummer at 26 ..	312	
				1	Nishanburdar at 32 ..	384	
4	Troop Officers at 80 ...	3,840		432	Sowars at 26 ..	1,34,784	
1	Dafadar Major at 45 ...	540		36	Lance Dafadars at 28 ..	12,096	
40	Dafadars at 36 ...	17,280		1	Farrier Major at 30 ..	360	
1	Trumpet Major at 31 ...	372		12	Farriers at 26 ..	3,744	
8	Trumpeters at 27 ...	2,592			Addition to pay on account of Horse forage.	13,000	
40	Lance Dafadars at 29 ...	13,920					
480	Silledars at 27 ...	1,55,520			Recruit Boys' Establishment...	576	
1	Farrier Major at 31 ...	372			Riding School Establishment..	720	
16	Farriers and Assistant Farriers at 27.	5,184					
2	Nishanburdars and Dunkanawaz.	720					
	Grade pay (good conduct pay).	6,000					
	Addition to pay on account of Horse forage.	14,400					
	Recruit Boys' Establishment...	576					
	Riding School Establishment..	720					
613	Total ...	..	2,53,236	541	Total ..	..	2,04,448
	Field Service Followers.				*Followers.*		
1	Sarpeishkar at 41 ...	492		1	Sarpeishkar at 40 ..	480	
8	Peishkars at 36 ...	3,456		6	Peishkars at 35 ..	2,520	
2	Writers at 15 ...	360		11	Servants ..	828	
2	Moochis at 12 ...	288		3	Supernumeraries ..	784	
2	Tindals at 8 ...	192		1	Cavalry Instructor ..	400	
8	Lascars at 6 ...	576		1	Veterinarian, &c. ..	1,880	
8	Washermen at 6 ...	576		1	Writer at 15 ..	180	
2	Pydal Mahaldars at 8 ...	192					
2	Jhanda Dafadars at 7 ...	168					
6	Jhandawalas at 6 ...	432					
1	Veterinarian and Establishment.	2,140					
1	Cavalry Instructor ...	576					
43	Total ...	..	9,448	24	Total ..	..	7,072
	Carried over ...	..	2,62,684		Carried over ...	..	2,11,520

(Continued.)

STATEMENT II—1893-99—*concluded.*

No.	Imperial Service Regiment.	Pay per annum.		No.	Local Service Regiment.	Pay per annum.	
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
	Brought forward ...		2,62,684		Brought forward ...		2,11,520
	Medical Establishment.						
1	Hospital Assistant, &c. ...	2,800					
1	House rent for Assistant Surgeon.	300					
2	Total ..	..	3,100				
	Special Charges.				*Special Charges.*		
	Cost of feeding 10 horses ..	960			Cost of feeding 10 horses ..	960	
	Compensation for exchange of horses.	2,500			Compensation for dearness of grain.	10,000	
	Cost of full dress ..	16,500			Fixed contingent allowance..	144	
	Compensation for dearness of grain.	11,000					
	Camp equipage ..	4,000			Total ..	..	11,104
	Ammunition ..	5,000					
	School establishment ..	400					
	Local Charges Fund ..	600					
	Musketry prizes ..	132					
	Contingent expenses ..	1,544					
	Fixed contingent allowance ..	264					
	Total ..	..	42,900				
					Annual Remount Charges ..	25,000	
	Annual Remount Charges ..		30,000				
	Transport Corps ..		43,000				
358	Grand Total ..	..	3,81,684	565	Grand Total ..	..	2,47,624

STATEMENT III—1899-1900.

Strength after reduction of 100 Sowars in both Regiments and increase of pay and grant of good-conduct pay to the Imperial Service Regiment.

No.	Rank (Imperial Service).	Pay per annum.		No.	Rank (Local Service).	Pay per annum.	
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
1	Regimentdar at 400 .	4,800		1	Commandant at 400 ...	4,800	
1	Rissaldar, 2nd in Command at 230	2,760		6	Rissaldars at 160 ...	11,520	
1	Do „ .. 215	2,580		1	Probationer at 40 ...	480	
1	Do „ .. 205	2,460		1	Sarzaphardar at 60 ...	720	
1	Do „ .. 205	2,460		6	Jamadars at 50 ...	3,600	
1	Do „ .. 110	5,280		36	Dafadars at 35 ...	15,120	
4	Jamadars at 100 ..	3,600		1	Trumpet Major at 30 ...	360	
3	Do at 120 (Adjutant) .	1,440		6	Trumpeters at 26 ...	1,872	
1	Do at 90 ..	4,320		1	Farrier Major at 30 ...	360	
4	Do at 80 ..	1,920		12	Farriers at 26 ...	3,744	
2	Do at 90 (Riding Master)	1,080		36	Lance Dafadars at 28 ...	12,096	
1	Do at 90 (Quarter-Master)	1,080		1	Nishanburdar at 32 ...	384	
3	Do at 70 .	2,520		1	Dunkanawaz at 26 ...	312	
1	Regimental Dafadar Major at 51	612		332	Sowars at 26 ...	1,03,584	
1	Do Trumpet Major at 37	444			Riding School Establishment..	720	
1	Do Farrier Major at 37	444			Recruit Boys' Establishment..	576	
4	Squadron Dafadar Majors at 46	2,208			Forage allowance ..	13,000	
4	Quarter-Master Dafadars at 46	2,208					
32	Dafadars at 42 ..	16,128					
32	Lance Dafadars at 35 ..	13,440					
8	Trumpeters						
16	Farriers at 31 ..	1,55,124					
393	Sowars						
	Good-Conduct Pay ..	8,000					
	Forage allowance ..	5,904					
	Recruit Boys' Establishment..	576					
516	Total Cost ..	...	2,41,388	441	Total Cost ..	..	1,73,248
	Field Service Followers.				*Followers.*		
1	Regimental Writer at 42 ..	504		1	Sarpeishkar at 40 ..	480	
1	Assistant to do at 31 ..	372		6	Peishkars at 35 ..	2,520	
4	Squadron Writers at 31 ..	1,488		11	Servants .	828	
1	Veterinarian at 120 ..	1,440		3	Supernumeraries ..	784	
1	Assistant to Veterinarian at 80	960		1	Cavalry Instructor ..	400	
2	Salustries at 16 ..	384		1	Veterinarian and Establishment.	1,880	
2	Armourers at 20 ..	480					
1	Bellows-boy at 5 ..	60		1	Writer at 15 ..	180	
1	Hammerman at 7 ..	84					
9	Bhisties at 6 ..	648					
9	Pakalies at 9 ..	972					
2	Pydal Mahaldars at 8 ..	192					
1	Compounder at 9 ..	108					
6	Dhooly bearers at 9 ..	648					
1	Hospital Scavenger at 7 ..	84					
4	Saddlers at 20 ..	960					
46	Total Cost ..	..	9,384	24	Total Cost ..	..	7,072
	Carried over ..	..	2,50,772		Carried over ..	..	1,80,320

(Continued).

STATEMENT III—1899-1900—*concluded.*

No.	Rank (Imperial Service).	Pay per annum.		No.	Rank (Local Service).	Pay per annum.	
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
	Brought forward ..	..	2,50,772		Brought forward ..	..	1,80,320
	Hospital Establishment.						
1	Assistant Surgeon at 250+25.	3,300					
1	Hospital Assistant at 50 ..	600					
2	Total Cost ..	..	3,900				
	Local Establishment.						
70	Syces at 10 ..	8,400					
1	Cook at 7 ..	84					
1	Midwife at 12 ..	144					
8	Dhobies at 5 ..	480					
2	Conservancy cart drivers at 20	480					
9	Scavengers at 8 ..	864					
18	Sweepers at 7 ..	1,512					
09	Total Cost ..	..	11,964				
	Special Charges.				*Special Charges.*		
	Cost of full-dress ..	16,500			Cost of feeding 10 horses ..	960	
	Compensation for dearness of grain.	11,000			Compensation for dearness of grain.	10,000	
	Camp equipage ..	4,000			Fixed Contingent allowance...	144	
	Ammunition ..	5,000					
	School Establishment ..	400					
	Local Charges Fund ..	600					
	Musketry prizes .	132					
	Contingencies ..	408					
	Total Cost ..	..	38,040		Total Cost ..	..	11,104
	Annual Remount Charges ..	..	25,000		*Annual Remount Charges* ..	..	20,000
	Transport Corps ..	..	43,000				
75	Grand Total ..	..	3,72,676	465	Grand Total ...	..	2,11,424

A

Cost for Keep of a Transport Pony per mensem.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Chanda or replacement of Pony ..	1	8	0
Gram	6	8	0
Grass	4	0	0
Salt	0	8	0
Shoeing	1	0	0
Bedding / Fuel / Medicines	1	8	0
Total ..	15	0	0

Cost of 1 Troop of 125 ponies—

per mensem	1,875	0	0
or			
per annum	22,500	0	0

B

Line Gear.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Heel rope	0	12	0
Head stall	1	8	0
Head rope	0	12	0
Currycomb	0	2	6
Brush	1	0	0
Gram bag	0	8	6
Watering bridle	1	12	0
Jhool	3	2	0
Sundries	0	7	0
Total half yearly ..	10	0	0
Or per annum per pony ..	20	0	0
Per annum per Troop ..	2,500	0	0

C

Clothing, &c., of Establishment.

Annual issues.	Jamadars.			Troop Dafadars.			Dafadars.			Lance Dafadars, Trumpeters and Farriers.			Drivers.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
2 Pagadies ..	14	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
2 Kullas ..	14	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
2 Khaki Coats .	14	8	0	6	11	6	6	4	0	5	0	0	4	11	6
2 Pairs Trousers ..	6	12	0	3	0	6	3	0	6	3	0	6	3	0	6
2 Do Serge Patties ..	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0
2 Do Ankle Boots ..	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0
2 Do Socks ..	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0
1 Great coat at 9-9-0 (once in 5 years).	1	14	7	1	14	7	1	14	7	1	14	7	1	14	7
Total ..	64	2	7	29	10	7	29	3	1	27	15	1	27	10	7

Abstract.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Jamadar	64	2	7
1 Troop Dafadar	29	10	7
3 Dafadars	87	9	3
6 Lance Dafadars	167	10	6
63 Drivers } 1 Farrier }	1,770	5	4
Total ..	2,119	6	3

D

Pay of Transport Establishment.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Assistant Superintendent at 75	900	0	0
1 Jamadar at 20	240	0	0
1 Troop Dafadar at 15	180	0	0
3 Dafadars at 12	432	0	0
3 Lance Dafadars at 10	360	0	0
3 Do at 9	324	0	0
40 Drivers at 8	3,840	0	0
23 Do at 7	1,932	0	0
1 Farrier at 10	120	0	0
1 Bhisty at 6	72	0	0
1 Dhoby at 7	84	0	0
1 Sweeper at 6	72	0	0
1 Scavenger at 7	84	0	0
For 1 Troop ..	8,640	0	0

E

Maintenance of Carts and Harness per Troop.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Average annual cost for repairs and replacement calculated at $\frac{1}{7}$th of the initial cost of carts	1,428	8	0
Average annual cost for repairs and replacements of harness calculated at $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the initial cost	1,550	0	0
Total ..	2,978	8	0

F

Pay.

Head-Quarter Staff.

		Rs.	Rs.
1	Superintendent at Rs. 150 ..	1,800	
1	Weighman at 5	60	
1	Trumpeter at 8	96	
1	Do at 7	84	
1	Veterinary Assistant at 150 ..	1,800	
2	Do Pupils at 50 ..	1,200	
1	Farrier Major at 15 ..	180	
			5,220

Store Department.

		Rs.	
1	Assistant Superintendent at Rs. 100	1,200	
8	Saddlers at 15	1,440	
2	Blacksmiths at 30	720	
2	Do at 25	600	
2	Carpenters at 30	720	
2	Do at 25	600	
4	Hammermen at Rs. 7-8 ..	360	
4	Bellowsmen at 5	240	
			5,880

Office Establishment.

		Rs.	
1	Clerk at 30	360	
2	Do at 25	600	
1	Do at 20	240	
1	Munshi at 20	240	
1	Shroff at 15	180	
1	Record-keeper at 6	72	
2	Peons at 6	144	
			1,836

Total cost of Head-Quarter Staff, Stores and Office Establishment ..		12,936

G

Head-Quarter Staff—Clothing

		Rs.	a.	p
1	Veterinary Assistant ..	114	13	1
1	Farrier Major	70	13	0
2	Trumpeters at Rs. 27-15-1 ..	55	14	2
	Total	241	8	3

No. 85—*D. O. Letter from Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, K. C. S. I., Dewan of Mysore, to Col. Donald Robertson, C. S. I., Resident in Mysore, dated Bangalore, 3rd January* 1900.

My D. O. dated 28th December 1899 regarding Transport Corps takes into account total Remount Charges and makes no deduction, from such charges, of contribution for Chanda Fund which at present is not in satisfactory condition.

The question will be simplified by omission of Annual Remount Charges from my D. O. above referred to and I have effected these eliminations in the revised copy of my D. O., dated 28th ultimo I herewith submit.

If this will in any way facilitate discussion I shall submit printed copies of the D. O. as revised. It is still in type and the revision is easily done.

ENCLOSURE IN NO. 85.

D. O. Letter from Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, K.C.S.I., Dewan of Mysore, to Col. Donald Robertson, C.S.I., Resident in Mysore, dated Bangalore, 28th December 1899.

Having submitted a separate representation regarding all matters of previous correspondence, I propose to confine myself in this letter to the two pending questions, namely:—

(1) A reorganisation of the Cavalry Regiments (both Imperial and Local Service); and

(2) The formation of an independent Transport Corps for Imperial Service.

I propose to submit below the information which in my opinion is necessary for a satisfactory settlement of these questions upon their own merits, and I accordingly append detailed Statements I, II and III showing the cost of the Mysore Cavalry in 1887-88, 1898-99 and 1899-1900. For purposes of comparison I enter the total figures below:—

	Total strength.	Cost per annum.
In 1887-88.		Rs.
1st Regiment (Local) ...	587	2,01,146
2nd Regiment (Local) ...	587	2,01,146
Total ..	1,174	4,02,292
In 1898-99.		
Imperial Service Regt. ...	658	3,08,684
Do Transport ...	..	43,000
Local Service Regt. ...	565	2,22,624
Total ...	1,223	5,74,308
In 1899-1900.		
Imperial Service Regt. ..	673	3,04,676
Do Transport ..	...	43,000
Local Service Regt. ...	465	1,91,424
Total	1,138	5,39,100

Comparing the cost of one Local Regiment in 1887-88 with that of the Imperial Service Regiment in 1898-99, the increase is Rs. 1,50,538 per annum. It was upon the figures for 1898-99 that the proposals in my Memo, dated Calcutta 9th March 1899, were based. I submitted in that Memo that the strength of both Regiments might be reduced to 360 Sowars* each and that both Regiments might be trained and armed under the system prescribed for Imperial Service Troops.

* This gives as the total combatant strength of *all* ranks, 448 for each Regt.

Since these proposals were made, we have had, during the current year 1899-1900, to sanction increased rates of pay and additional establishment for the Imperial Service Regiment under the following circumstances. The harder work in this Regiment, coupled with the low rates of pay which existed, had made service in this Regiment so unpopular as to bring new enlistment to a stand-still. The need for an increase of pay and allowances had been under consideration for some time past and had been brought into prominent notice by Mr. Biddulph in his financial report. And accordingly, on the strong recommendation of the Inspecting Officer and after full investigation, the Durbar directed a substantial increase of pay all round, with Good-Conduct pay and extra Forage allowance to Non-Commissioned Officers and Sowars. At the same time an establishment of syces and other attendants consisting of 109 men had to be newly sanctioned, so as to give the Sowars more time for drill and other purely military occupation. These changes have had the desired effect, and recruiting for the Regiment is no longer at a stand-still, and the *morale* of the force has greatly improved. But the changes have all but swallowed up the saving from the originally contemplated reduction of 100 Sowars in this Regiment, which was expected to be available for the new Transport Corps, and thus all previous calculations are materially altered. Moreover, the Government of India have expressed disapproval of the Local Regiment being organized and armed like Imperial Service Troops. Under such circumstances a reconsideration is necessary of the proposals made in Memo of 9th March 1899.

I, however, find great difficulty in formulating definite proposals as to what extent the two Regiments should be further reduced so as to provide sufficient for the purpose of forming a new Transport Corps. The recent reductions and improvements have, as a net result, yielded only the small saving of Rs. 4,008 on the Imperial Service Regiment and Rs. 31,200 on the Local Regiment. The total net saving is Rs. 35,208 as shown below :—

	1898-99		1899-1900		Difference + or —	
	Strength	Cost	Strength	Cost	Strength	Cost
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Imperial Service Regt.	658	3,51,684	673	3,47,676	+15	—4,008
Local Service Regt.	565	2,22,624	465	1,91,424	—100	—31,200
Total ..	1,223	5,74,308	1,138	5,39,100	—85	—35,208

I would add that the Local Regiment being practically unarmed to cope with even dacoits and rioters, the sufficiency of its present reduced combatant strength of 441 for purposes of local order, is a question upon which I entertain grave doubts. Whether the present combatant strength of this Regiment need necessarily be increased in the interests of local order, or some better arming of them as the Mounted Police elsewhere is feasible so as to avoid the necessity of reverting to the former strength, is a question which I beg to submit for consideration. But assuming for our present purpose that such increase can be avoided and that the whole of the present saving (Rs. 35,208) is available, the total amount at our disposal for the purpose of the new Transport Corps will be (35,208 *plus* 43,000 cost of present Regimental Transport) Rs. 78,000.

The cost of a Transport Corps of the strength given in Memo of 9th March

1899 (200 carts and 500 ponies) calculated upon the basis of appended Statement A. to E. prepared by Major Jones is given below:—

The cost per Troop consisting of 125 ponies would be—

		Rs.
A.	Feed, etc. of ponies at Rs. 15 per mensem, annually	22,500
B.	Cost of line gear	2,500
C.	Clothing, etc. of attendants .. .	2,119
D.	Pay of attendants and Troop Establishment ..	8,640
E.	Repairs and replacements to keep corps always efficient	2,978
	The total annual cost of a Troop would be ..	38,737
	and of four Troops therefore ..	1,54,948
Add Head-quarter Staff	F. Establishment ..	12,936
	G. Clothing ..	241
	The total annual cost of a train of 200 carts and 500 ponies would be therefore ..	1,68,125
	Amount available as per last para ..	78,000
	Balance to be provided ..	90,000

This balance, it may be feasible to provide by a further reduction of the Cavalry, of which the details, as it now stands, are given in Statement III. The exact method of effecting this is what now requires a practical solution.

My own opinion is that the State should provide by a fresh grant all buildings, carts, horses, etc., required for the new Transport Corps, that is, the whole of the initial expenditure. The annual up-keep, which would be a permanent charge on the resources of the State, should be provided by reductions in present expenditure, so that the future Military Budget (Cavalry and new Transport) should be within the limits of the Cavalry Budget of 1898-99, of which the details are given in Statement II. This is my own opinion only. The final decision of the Durbar, I have no doubt, will follow such advice as you may be able to give after consideration of all the circumstances of the case.

STATEMENT I.

MYSORE STATE CAVALRY.

1887-88.

I AND II REGIMENTS OF SILLEDAR HORSE.

			Rs.	Rs.
2	Regimentdars at 300	...	7,200	
12	Risaldars at 120 to 160	...	18,480	
2	Sarzaffardars at 60	...	1,440	
12	Jamadars at 50	...	7,200	
84	Dafadars at 35	...	35,280	
2	Trumpet Majors at 30	...	720	
12	Trumpeters at 26	...	3,744	
2	Kettle-drummers at 26	...	624	
2	Nishanbardars at 32	...	768	
990	966 Sowars at 26	...	3,01,392	
	24 Lance Dafadars at 28	...	8,064	
2	Farrier Majors at 30	...	720	
18	Farriers at 26	...	5,616	
1,140				3,91,248
1	Probationer at 50	...	600	
2	Sarpeishkars at 40	...	960	
12	Peishkars at 35	...	5,040	
15	Servants	...	1,032	
1	Cavalry Instructor	...	852	
1	Veterinarian and Establishment	...	2,200	
2	Writers at 15	...	360	
34				11,044
1,174				4,02,292
40	Supernumeraries	...	19,612	

NOTE—Remounts met from Chanda Fund.

STATEMENT II—1898-99.

Strength prior to reduction of 100 Sowars in each Regiment and prior to increase of pay to the Imperial Service Regiment.

No.	Imperial Service Regiment.	Pay per annum.		No.	Local Service Regiment.	Pay per annum.	
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
1	Regimentdar at 400 ...	4,800		1	Regimentdar at 400 ..	4,800	
6	Probationers at 50 ...	3,600		1	Probationer at 40 ..	480	
	Allowance of 2nd in Command at 50.	600		6	Rissaldars at 160 ..	11,520	
				1	Sarzaphardar at 60 ..	720	
4	Squadron Commanders at 180.	8,640		6	Jamadars at 50 ..	3,600	
4	Troop Commanders at 160 ...	7,680		36	Dafadars at 35 ..	15,120	
1	Adjutant at 90 ...	1,080		1	Trumpet Major at 30 ..	360	
4	Troop Commanders at 90 ...	4,320		6	Trumpeters at 26 ..	1,872	
	Acting Troop Commander's allowance.	480		1	Kettle drummer at 26 ..	312	
				1	Nishanburdar at 32 ..	384	
4	Troop Officers at 80 ...	3,840		432	Sowars at 23 ..	1,23,784	
1	Dafadar Major at 45 ...	540		36	Lance Dafadars at 28 ..	12,096	
40	Dafadars at 36 ...	17,280		1	Farrier Major at 30 ..	360	
1	Trumpet Major at 31 ...	372		12	Farriers at 26 ..	3,744	
8	Trumpeters at 27 ...	2,592			Addition to pay on account of Horse forage.	13,000	
40	Lance Dafadars at 29 ...	13,920			Recruit Boys' Establishment...	576	
480	Silledars at 27 ...	1,55,520			Riding School Establishment..	720	
1	Farrier Major at 31 ...	372					
16	Farriers and Assistant Farriers at 27.	5,184					
2	Nishanburdars and Dunkanawaz.	720					
	Grade pay (good conduct pay).	6,000					
	Addition to pay on account of Horse forage.	14,400					
	Recruit Boys' Establishment...	576					
	Riding School Establishment..	720					
613	Total ...	..	2,53,236	541	Total ..	..	2,04,448
	Field Service Followers.				*Followers.*		
1	Sarpeishkar at 41 ...	492		1	Sarpeishkar at 40 ..	480	
8	Peishkars at 36 ...	3,456		6	Peishkars at 35 ..	2,520	
2	Writers at 15 ...	360		11	Servants ..	828	
2	Moochis at 12 ...	288		3	Supernumeraries ..	784	
2	Tindals at 8 ...	192		1	Cavalry Instructor ..	400	
8	Lascars at 6 ...	576		1	Veterinarian, &c. ..	1,880	
8	Washermen at 6 ...	576		1	Writer at 15 ..	180	
2	Pydal Mahaldars at 8 ...	192					
2	Jhanda Dafadars at 7 ...	168					
6	Jhandawalas at 6 ...	432					
1	Veterinarian and Establishment.	2,140					
1	Cavalry Instructor ...	576					
43	Total ...	..	9,448	24	Total ..	..	7,072
	Carried over ...	..	2,62,384		Carried over ..	..	2,11,520

(Continued.)

STATEMENT II—1898-99—*concluded.*

No.	Imperial Service Regiment.	Pay per annum.		No.	Local Service Regiment.	Pay per annum.	
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
	Brought forward ...		2,62,684		Brought forward ...		2,11,520
	Medical Establishment.						
1	Hospital Assistant, &c. ...	2,800					
1	House rent for Assistant Surgeon.	300					
2	Total ..	..	3,100				
	Special Charges.				*Special Charges.*		
	Cost of feeding 10 horses ..	960			Cost of feeding 10 horses ..	960	
	Compensation for exchange of horses.	2,500			Compensation for dearness of grain.	10,000	
	Cost of full dress ..	16,500			Fixed contingent allowance..	144	
	Compensation for dearness of grain.	11,000					
	Camp equipage ..	4,000			Total ..	..	11,104
	Ammunition ..	5,000					
	School establishment ..	400					
	Local Charges Fund ..	600					
	Musketry prizes ..	132					
	Contingent expenses ..	1,544					
	Fixed contingent allowance ..	264					
	Total ..	..	42,900				
	Grand Total ..		3,08,684				
	Transport Corps ..		43,000				
658	Grand Total ..	..	3,51,684	565	Grand Total ..	..	2,22,624

STATEMENT III—1899-1900.

Strength after reduction of 100 Sowars in both Regiments and increase of pay and grant of good-conduct pay to the Imperial Service Regiment.

No.	Rank (Imperial Service).	Pay per annum.		No.	Rank (Local Service).	Pay per annum.	
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
1	Regimentdar at 400	4,800		1	Commandant at 400 ...	4,800	
1	Rissaldar, 2nd in Command at 230	2,760		6	Rissaldars at 160 ...	11,520	
1	Do „ .. 215	2,580		1	Probationer at 40 ...	480	
1	Do „ .. 205	2,460		1	Sarzaphardar at 60 ...	720	
1	Do „ .. 205	2,460		6	Jamadars at 50 ...	3,600	
4	Do „ .. 110	5,280		36	Dafadars at 35 ...	15,120	
3	Jamadars at 100	3,600		1	Trumpet Major at 30 ...	360	
1	Do at 120 (Adjutant)	1,440		6	Trumpeters at 26 ...	1,872	
4	Do at 90 ..	4,320		1	Farrier Major at 30 ...	360	
2	Do at 80 ..	1,920		12	Farriers at 26 ...	3,744	
1	Do at 90 (Riding Master) ..	1,080		36	Lance Dafadars at 28 ...	12,096	
1	Do at 90 (Quarter-Master)	1,080		1	Nishanburdar at 32 ...	384	
3	Do at 70 .	2,520		1	Dunkanawaz at 26 ...	312	
1	Regimental Dafadar Major at 51	612		332	Sowars at 26 ...	1,03,584	
1	Do Trumpet Major at 37	444			Riding School Establishment..	720	
1	Do Farrier Major at 37	444			Recruit Boys' Establishment..	576	
4	Squadron Dafadar Majors at 46	2,208			Forage allowance ..	13,000	
4	Quarter-Master Dafadars at 46	2,208					
32	Dafadars at 42 ..	16,128					
32	Lance Dafadars at 35 ..	13,440					
8	Trumpeters						
16	Farriers at 31 ..	1,55,124					
393	Sowars						
	Good-Conduct Pay ..	8,000					
	Forage allowance ..	5,904					
	Recruit Boys' Establishment..	576					
516	Total Cost ..	...	2,41,368	441	Total Cost ..	..	1,73,248
	Field Service Followers.				*Followers.*		
1	Regimental Writer at 42 ..	504		1	Sarpeishkar at 40 ..	480	
1	Assistant to do at 31 ..	372		6	Peishkars at 35 ..	2,520	
4	Squadron Writers at 31 ..	1,488		11	Servants .	828	
1	Veterinarian at 120 ..	1,440		3	Supernumeraries ..	784	
1	Assistant to Veterinarian at 80	960		1	Cavalry Instructor ..	400	
2	Salustries at 16 ..	384		1	Veterinarian and Establishment.	1,880	
2	Armourers at 20 ..	480					
1	Bellows-boy at 5 ..	60		1	Writer at 15 ..	180	
1	Hammerman at 7 ..	84					
9	Bhisties at 6 ..	648					
9	Pakalies at 9 ..	972					
2	Pydal Mahaldars at 8 ..	192					
1	Compounder at 9 ..	108					
6	Dhooly bearers at 9 ..	648					
1	Hospital Scavenger at 7 ..	84					
4	Saddlers at 20 ..	960					
46	Total Cost ..	..	9,384	24	Total Cost ..	..	7,072
	Carried over ..	..	2,50,772		Carried over ..	..	1,80,320

(Continued).

STATEMENT III—1899-1900—*concluded.*

No.	Rank (Imperial Service).	Pay per annum.		No.	Rank (Local Service).	Pay per annum.	
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
	Brought forward ..	..	2,50,772		Brought forward ..	..	1,80,320
	Hospital Establishment.						
1	Assistant Surgeon at 250+25	3,300					
1	Hospital Assistant at 50 ..	600					
2	Total Cost ...	..	3,900				
	Local Establishment.						
70	Syces at 10 ..	8,400					
1	Cook at 7 ..	84					
1	Midwife at 12 ...	144					
8	Dhobies at 5 ..	480					
2	Conservancy cart drivers at 20	480					
9	Scavengers at 8 ..	864					
18	Sweepers at 7 ..	1,512					
109	Total Cost ..	..	11,964				
	Special Charges.				*Special Charges.*		
	Cost of full-dress ..	16,500			Cost of feeding 10 horses ..	960	
	Compensation for dearness of grain.	11,000			Compensation for dearness of grain.	10,000	
	Camp equipage ..	4,000			Fixed Contingent allowance...	144	
	Ammunition ..	5,000					
	School Establishment ..	400					
	Local Charges Fund ..	600					
	Musketry prizes .	132					
	Contingencies ..	408					
	Total Cost ..	..	38,040		Total Cost		11,104
	Grand Total ..	..	3,04,676				
	Transport Corps .	..	43,000				
673	Grand Total ..	..	3,47,676	465	Grand Total ...	..	1,91,424

A

Cost for Keep of a Transport Pony per mensem.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Chanda or replacement of Pony ..	1	8	0
Gram	6	8	0
Grass	4	0	0
Salt	0	8	0
Shoeing	1	0	0
Bedding, Fuel, Medicines	1	8	0
Total ..	15	0	0

Cost of 1 Troop of 125 ponies—

per mensem	1,875	0	0
or			
per annum	22,500	0	0

B

Line Gear.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Heel rope	0	12	0
Head stall	1	8	0
Head rope	0	12	0
Currycomb	0	2	6
Brush	1	0	0
Gram bag	0	8	6
Watering bridle	1	12	0
Jhool	3	2	0
Sundries	0	7	0
Total half yearly ..	10	0	0
Or per annum per pony ..	20	0	0
Per annum per Troop ..	2,500	0	0

C

Clothing, &c., of Establishment.

Annual issues.	Jamadars.			Troop Dafadars.			Dafadars.			Lance Dafadars, Trumpeters and Farriers.			Drivers.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
2 Pagadies ..	14	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	
2 Kullas ..	14	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
2 Khaki Coats ..	14	8	0	6	11	6	6	4	0	5	0	0	4	11	6
2 Pairs Trousers ..	6	12	0	3	0	6	3	0	6	3	0	6	3	0	6
2 Do Serge Patties ..	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0
2 Do Ankle Boots ..	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0
2 Do Socks ..	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0
1 Great coat at 9-9-0 (once in 5 years).	1	14	7	1	14	7	1	14	7	1	14	7	1	14	7
Total ..	64	2	7	29	10	7	29	3	1	27	15	1	27	10	7

Abstract.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Jamadar	64	2	7
1 Troop Dafadar	29	10	7
3 Dafadars	87	9	3
6 Lance Dafadars	167	10	6
63 Drivers } 1 Farrier }	1,770	5	4
Total ..	2,119	6	3

D

Pay of Transport Establishment.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Assistant Superintendent at 75 ..	900	0	0
1 Jamadar at 20	240	0	0
1 Troop Dafadar at 15	180	0	0
3 Dafadars at 12 .. .	432	0	0
3 Lance Dafadars at 10	360	0	0
3 Do at 9	324	0	0
40 Drivers at 8	3,840	0	0
23 Do at 7	1,932	0	0
1 Farrier at 10	120	0	0
1 Bhisty at 6	72	0	0
1 Dhoby at 7	84	0	0
1 Sweeper at 6	72	0	0
1 Scavenger at 7	84	0	0
For 1 Troop ..	8,640	0	0

E

Maintenance of Carts and Harness per Troop.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Average annual cost for repairs and replacement calculated at $\frac{1}{7}$th of the initial cost of carts	1,428	8	0
Average annual cost for repairs and replacements of harness calculated at $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the initial cost	1,550	0	0
Total ..	2,978	8	0

F

PAY.

Head-Quarter Staff.

		Rs.	Rs.
1	Superintendent at Rs. 150 ..	1,800	
1	Weighman at 5	60	
1	Trumpeter at 8	96	
1	Do at 7	84	
1	Veterinary Assistant at 150 ..	1,800	
2	Do Pupils at 50 ..	1,200	
1	Farrier Major at 15 ..	180	
		——	5,220

Store Department.

		Rs.	
1	Assistant Superintendent at Rs. 100	1,200	
8	Saddlers at 15	1,440	
2	Blacksmiths at 30	720	
2	Do at 25	600	
2	Carpenters at 30	720	
2	Do at 25	600	
4	Hammermen at Rs. 7-8 ..	360	
4	Bellowsmen at 5 . ..	240	
		——	5,880

Office Establishment.

		Rs.	
1	Clerk at 30	360	
2	Do at 25	600	
1	Do at 20	240	
1	Munshi at 20	240	
1	Shroff at 15	180	
1	Record-keeper at 6	72	
2	Peons at 6	144	
		——	1,836
	Total cost of Head-Quarter Staff, Stores and Office Establishment ..		12,936

G

Head-Quarter Staff—Clothing

		Rs.	a.	p
1	Veterinary Assistant ..	114	13	1
1	Farrier Major . ..	70	13	0
2	Trumpeters at Rs. 27-15-1 ..	55	14	2
	Total	241	8	3

No. 86—*D. O. Letter from Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, K. C. S. I., Dewan of Mysore, to Col. Donald Robertson C. S. I., Resident in Mysore, dated Calcutta, 13th January* 1900.

In continuation of previous conversations between yourself, Mr. Krishnamurti, Mr. Madhava Rao and myself regarding the formation of an independent Transport Corps for Imperial Service, I beg to inform you that we have, after very mature consideration, arrived at the following conclusions:—

1st. That the present strength of the Mysore Cavalry (consisting of Imperial and Local Service Regiments) should not be reduced any further.

2nd. That it is undesirable to burden the State permanently with the new expenditure which an independent Transport Corps is likely to entail.